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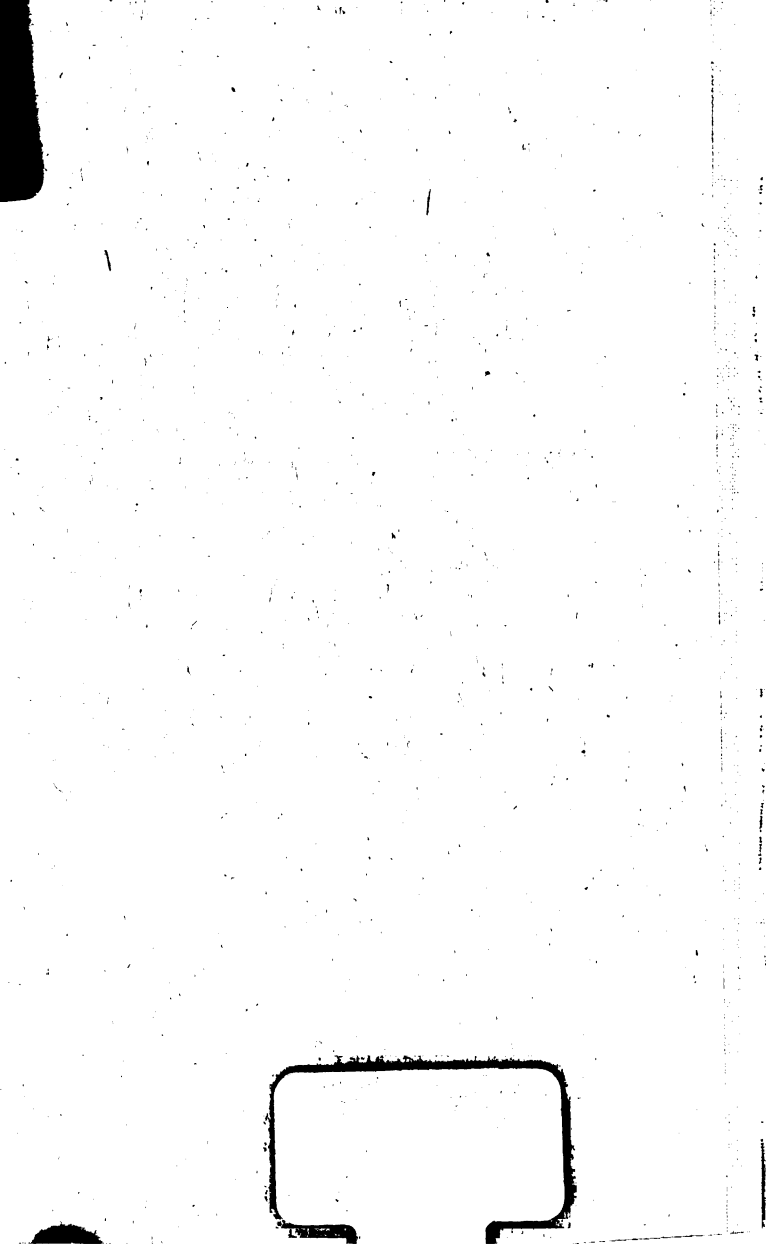
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THE
LATIN READER. ✓

PART SECOND.

CHIEFLY FROM THE

FOURTH GERMAN EDITION

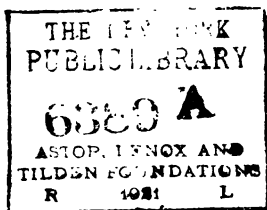
OF

^{o.c.}
F. JACOBS AND F. W. DÖRING.
+



Boston :
HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS.

1828
P. 273



DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1895, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Cummings, Hilliard, & Co. of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit* :

"The Latin Reader. Part Second. Chiefly from the Fourth German Edition of F. Jacobs and F. W. Döring."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

*Stereotyped at the
Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.*

PREFACE.

THE present continuation of the Latin Reader has for its object, to provide a work suited to the purposes of instruction in the Latin language, of a classical character, interesting to the young mind, and conveying useful information. The first part of this little volume contains select fables from Phædrus; these are followed by extracts taken almost entirely from Cicero and Livy; the volume closes with an abridgment of Justin, for the excellence of which the name of Jacobs is alone a sufficient guarantee. Most of the "Short Narrations" were selected by Döering, who acted in concert with Jacobs. A few more have been added from the twelfth German edition of an elementary work, compiled by Bröder. But it is not by the authority of celebrated names that a school book must be supported. If the present one has any excellence, it consists in this, that, by means of judicious and easy selections, the pupil is at once introduced to the fine passages and pure writers of antiquity, without encountering difficulties beyond his strength.

In conducting instruction in an ancient language, order and clearness are of the first importance; nor can the method of analysis be too much recommended. The practice of double translation is attended with many advantages; although it is in itself insufficient, since it too easily degenerates into an exercise of memory. It is also well occasionally to require of the pupil an accurate translation into English of his exercise, which he may then on a subsequent occasion, without recurring to the original, read back again into Latin. Here memory will do much; but judgment will also perform its part, and the learner will soon diminish the fatigue of the labor by storing his

mind with words and phrases. At any rate, the lesson remains too deeply imprinted on the memory to be forgotten.

The teacher, in giving instruction, will perceive the necessity of directing his main attention to the language. The rules of grammar, in their various application, need to be explained ; and it is especially important to illustrate, with philosophical method and accuracy, each individual word, with reference to its derivation, its primary signification, and the meanings which it subsequently acquires. To make critical emendations of the text would be out of place with boys. Indeed it never in this country can become a principal object of attention.

GEO. BANCROFT.

Northampton, September, 1825.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting to the public this Second Edition, it is only necessary to say, that the text has undergone a thorough revision ; that uniformity has been introduced in the orthography, which is now made to conform to that of the Latin Dictionaries in common use ; and that equivocal words have been marked with accents in the usual way, and speeches distinguished from the narrative by inverted commas.

It may be well to observe, that, by placing the Poetry at the beginning of the book, the editor would not be understood to recommend that it should be studied first. On the contrary, the pupil may more profitably begin with the historical part, and either read all the prose first, or, which perhaps is better, read a portion of prose and a portion of verse alternately.

G. B.

March, 1827.

FABLES FROM PHÆDRUS.

1. *Rana et Bos.*

Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.
In prato quodam rana conspexit bovem,
Et tacta invidiâ tantæ magnitudinis,
Rugosam inflavit pellem ; tum natos suos
Interrogavit, an bove esset latior.
Illi negârunt. Rursus intendit cutem
Majore nisu, et simili quæsivit modo,
Quis major esset. Illi dixerunt bovem.
Novissimè indignata, dum vult validiùs
Inflare sese, rupto jacuit corpore.

2. *Canis cum Frusto Carnis.*

Amittit meritò proprium, qui alienum appetit.
Canis per fluvium, carnem cùm ferret, natans,
Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum.
Aliamque prædam ab alio ferri putans,
Eripere voluit ; verùm decepta aviditas :
Et, quem tenebat in ore, demisit cibum,
Nec, quem petebat, adeò potuit attingere.

3. *Lupus et Grus.*

Os devoratum fauce cùm hæreret lupi,
Magno dolore victus, cœpit singulos
Illicere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.
Tandem persuasa est jurejurando gruis,

Gulæque credens colli longitudinem,
 Periculosam fecit medicinam lupo.
 Pro quo cùm pactum flagitaret præmium :
 "Ingrata es," inquit, "ore quæ nostro capui
 Incolume abstuleris, et mercedem postules ?"

4. *Vulpes et Corvus.*

*Qui se laudari gaudent verbis subdolis,
 Serâ dant pœnas turpes pœnitentiâ.*
 Cùm de fenestrâ corvus raptum caseum
 Comesse vellet, celsâ residens arbore,
 Hunc videt vulpes, deinde sic cœpit loqui :
 "O qui tuarum, corve, penſarum est nitor !
 Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris !
 Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret."
 At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,
 Amisit ore caseum, quem celeriter
 Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
 Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.

5. *Vulpes et Uva.*

Fame coacta vulpes altâ in vineâ
 Uvam appetebat, summis saliens viribus ;
 Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait :
 "Nondum matura est, nolo acerbam sumere."
*Qui, facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant,
 Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.*

6. *Cervus ad Fontem.*

*Laudatis utiliora, quæ contempseris,
 Sæpè inveniri, hæc exserit narratio.*
 Ad fontem cervus, cùm bibisset, restitit,
 Et in liquore vidit effigiem suâ.
 Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua,
 Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,

Venantùm subitò vocibus conterritus,
 Per campum fugere cœpit, et cursu levi
 Canes elusit. Silva tum excepit ferum,
 In quâ retentis impeditus cornibus,
 Lacerari cœpit morsibus sævis canum.
 Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur .
 "O me infelicem, qui nunc demum intelligo,
 Utilia mihi quàm fuerint, quæ despexeram :
 Et quæ laudâram, quantùm luctûs habuerint."

7. *Hircus et Vulpes.*

*Homo, in periculum simul ac venit, callidus,
 Effugium reperire alterius quærit malo.*
 Cùm decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia,
 Et altiore clauderetur margine,
 Devēnit hircus sitiens in eundem locum.
 Simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor
 Et copiosus? Illa fraudem moliens :
 "Descende, amice ; tanta bonitas est aquæ,
 Voluptas ut satiari non possit mea."
 Immisit se barbatus. Tum vulpecula
 Evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
 Hircumque clauso liquit hærentem vado.

8. *Lupus et Canis.*

Quàm dulcis sit libertas, breviter proloqui
 Cani perpasto macie confectus lupus
 Fortè occucurrit : dein salutant invicem :
 Ut restiterunt, "Unde sic, quæso, nites?
 Aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis?
 Ego, qui sum longè fortior, pereo fame."
 Canis simpliciter : "Eadem est conditio tibi,
 Præstare domino si par officium potes."
 "Quod?" inquit ille. "Custos ut sis liminis,
 A furibus tuearis et noctu domum."

"Ego verò sum paratus : nunc patior nives
 Imbresque, in silvis asperam vitam trahens.
 Quanto est facilius mihi, sub tecto vivere,
 Et otiosum largo satiari cibo !"

"Veni ergo mecum." Dum procedunt, adspicit
 Lupus a catenâ collum detritum canis.

"Unde hoc, amice?" "Nihil est." "Dic, quæso, tamen."

"Quia videor acer, alligant me interdium,
 Luce ut quiescam, et vigilem nox cùm venerit ;
 Crepusculo solutus, quâ visum est, vagor.

Adfertur ultro panis ; de mensâ suâ
 Dat ossa dominus ; frustra jactat familia,
 Et, quod fastidit quisque, pulmentarium.
 Sic sine labore venter impletur meus."

"Age, si quò abire est animus, est licentia?"

"Non planè est," inquit. "Fruere, quæ laudas, canis.
 Regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi."

9. *Taurus et Vitulus.*

Angusto in aditu taurus luetans cornibus,
 Cùm vix intrare posset ad præsepia,
 Monstrabat vitulus, quo se pacto plecteret.

"Tace," inquit, "antè hoc novi, quàm tu natus es."

Qui doctiorem emendat, sibi dici putet.

10. *Canis et Fur.*

*Repentè liberalis stultis gratus est,
 Rerum peritis irritos tendit dolos.*

Nocturnus cùm fur panem misisset cani,
 Objecto, tentans, an cibo posset capi ;

"Heus, si," inquit, "linguam vis meam præcludere,
 Ne latrem pro re domini, multùm falleris ;

Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas
 Vigilare, facias ne meâ culpâ lucrum."

11. *Lupus et Agnus.*

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant,
 Siti compulsi; superior stabat lupus,
 Longèque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improbâ
 Latro incitatus, jurgii causam intulit.
 "Cur," inquit, "turbulentam fecisti mihi
 Aquam bibenti?" Laniger contrà timens,
 "Quî possum, quæso, facere, quod quereris, lupe?
 A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor."
 Repulsus ille veritatis viribus,
 "Ante hos sex menses malè," ait, "dixisti mihi."
 Respondit agnus: "Equidem natus non eram."
 "Pater, hercule, tuus," inquit, "maledixit mihi."
 Atque ita correptum laniat injustâ nece.
*Hæc propter illos scripta est homines fabula,
 Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt.*

12. *Lupus et Vulpes, Judice Simio.*

*Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
 Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.
 Hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula.*
 Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine:
 Negabat illa, se esse culpæ proximam.
 Tunc judex inter illos sedit simius,
 Uterque causam cum perorâssent suam,
 Dixisse fertur simius sententiam:
 "Tu non videris perdidisse, quod petis;
 Te credo surripuisse, quod pulchrè negas."

13. *Arbores in Deorum Tutelâ.*

Olim, quas vellent esse in tutelâ suâ
 Divi legerunt arbores. Quercus Jovi,
 Et myrtus Veneri placuit, Phœbo laurea,
 Pinus Cybebæ, populus celsa Herculi.
 Minerva admirans, quare steriles sumerent,

Interrogavit. Causam dixit Jupiter :

“Honorem fructu ne videamur vendere.”

“At mehercules narrabit, quod quis voluerit

Oliva nobis propter fructum est gratior.”

Tunc sic Deorum genitor, atque hominum sator :

“O nata, meritò sapiens dicere omnibus :

Nisi utile est, quod facimus, stulta est gloria.”

Nihil agere, quod non prosit, fabella qdmonet.

14. *Asinus et Leo venantes.*

Virtutis expers, verbis jactans gloriam,

Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.

Venari, asello comite, cùm vellet leo,

Contextit illum frutice, et admonuit simul,

Ut insuetâ voce terreret feras,

Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hic auritulus

Clamorem subito totis tollit viribus,

Novoque turbat bestias miraculo :

Quæ dum, paventes exitus notos petunt,

Leonis adfliguntur horrendo impetu.

Qui postquam cæde fessus est, asinum evocat,

Jubetque vocem premere. Tunc ille insolens :

“Qualis videtur tibi opera hæc vocis meæ?”

“Insignis,” inquit, “sic ut, nisi nôssem tuum

Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.”

15. *Equus et Aper.*

Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,

Dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.

Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes, iratus fero,

Auxilium petiit hominis ; quem dorso levans,

Rediit ad hostem. Jactis hunc telis eques

Postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur :

“Lætor tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis ;

Nam prædam cepi, et didici, quàm sis utilis.”

Atque ita coëgit frænos invitum pati.
 Tum mœstus ille : " Parvæ vindictam rei
 Dum quæro demens, servitutem reperi."
Hæc iracundos admonebit fabula,
Impunè potiùs lædi, quàm dedi alteri.

16. *Pavo ad Junonem.*

Pavo ad Junonem venit, indignè ferens,
 Cantus luscini quòd sibi non tribuerit ;
 Illum esse cunctis auribus admirabilem,
 Se derideri, simul ac vocem miserit.
 Tunc, consolandi gratiâ, dixit dea :
 " Sed formâ vincis, vincis magnitudine ;
 Nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo,
 Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas."
 " Quò mî," inquit, " mutam speciem, si vincor sono ?"
 " Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datæ :
 Tibi forma, vires aquilæ, luscini melos,
 Augurium corvo, læva cornici omina,
 Omnes quæ propriis sunt contentæ dotibus."
Noli adfectare, quod tibi non est datum,
Delusa ne spes ad querelam recidat.

17. *Mustela et Homo.*

Mustela ab homine presa, cùm instantem necem
 Effugere vellet ; " Quæso, parce," inquit, " mihi,
 Quæ tibi molestis muribus purgo domum."
 Respondit ille : " Faceres si causâ meâ,
 Gratum esset, et dedissem veniam supplici :
 Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,
 Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,
 Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi."
 Atque ita locutus, improbam leto dedit.
Hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere,
Quorum privata servit utilitas sibi,
Et meritum inane jactant imprudentibus.

18. *Milvus et Columbæ.*

*Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo,
Auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.*

Columbæ sæpè cùm fugissent miluum,

Et celeritate pennæ vitassent necem,

Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam,

Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo :

“ Quare sollicitum potius ævum ducitis,

Quàm me creatis icto regem fœdere,

Qui vos ab omni tutas præstem injuriâ ?”

Illæ credentes tradunt sese miluo ;

Qui, regnum adeptus, cœpit vesci singulis,

Et exercere imperium sævis unguibus.

De reliquis tunc una : “ Merito plectimur.”

19. *Muli et Latrones.*

Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo ;

Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecuniâ,

Alter tumētes multo saccos hordeo.

Ille onere divēs, celsâ cervice eminens,

Clarumque collo jactans tintinnabulum :

Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.

Subitò latrones ex insidiis advolant,

Interque cædem ferro mulum trusitant.

Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.

Spoliatus igitur casus cùm fleret suos ;

“ Equidem,” inquit alter, “ me contemptum gaudeo ;

Nam nihil amisi, nec sum læsus vulnere.”

Hoc argumento tuta est hominum tenuitas.

Magnæ periculo sunt opes obnoxie.

20. *Graculus superbus et Pavo.*

Ne gloriari libeat alicnis bonis,

Suoque potius habitu vitam degere,

Æsopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit.

Tumens inani graculus superbiâ,
 Pennas, pavoni quæ deciderant, sustulit,
 Seque exornavit : deinde contemnens suos,
 Formoso se pavonum immiscuit gregi.
 Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi,
 Fugantque rostris. Malè mulcatus, graculus
 Redire mœrens cœpit ad proprium genus,
 A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.
 Tum quidam ex illis, quos priùs despexerat :
 “ Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus,
 Et, quod natura dederat, veluisses pati,
 Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam,
 Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.”

21. *Formica et Musca.*

Formica et musca contendebant acriter,
 Quæ pluris esset. Musca sic cœpit prior :
 “ Conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus ?
 Ubi immolatur, exta prægusto deûm,
 Moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia ;
 In capite regis sedeo, cùm visum est mihi,
 Et matronarum casta delibo oscula ;
 Laboro nihil, atque optimis rebus fruor.
 Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica ?”
 “ Est gloriosus sanè convictus deûm,
 Sed illi, qui invitatur, non qui invisus est.
 Reges commemoras et matronarum oscula :
 Ego granum in hiemem cùm studiosè congero,
 Te circa murum video pasci stercore.
 Aras frequentas : nempe abigëris, quò venis.
 Nihil laboras ; ideo cùm opus est, nil habes.
 Superba jactas, tegere quod debet pudor.
 Æstate me lacessis ; cùm bruma est, siles.
 Mori contractam cùm te cogunt frigora,
 Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.
 Satis profectò retūdi superbiam.”

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 Auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.
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 Et celeritate pennæ vitassent necem,
 Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam,
 Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo :
 " Quare sollicitum potius ævum ducitis,
 Quàm me creatis icto regem fœdere,
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 Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecuniâ,
 Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.
 Ille onere celsâ cervice eminens,
 Clarumque jactans tintinnabulum
 Comes equitum sequitur et placido gressu
 Subitò ex insidiis advolant
 Interque ferro mulum terribilem
 Diripiunt sacros, negligunt vias
 Spoliis casus cùm flammâ
 Inquit alter, " Si, nec sumus
 to tuta est
 celo sunt o

Gr.

Tumens ~~.....~~ petit,
 Pennas, pavor ~~.....~~ t.
 Seque exoritur ~~.....~~ coluisti tibi,
 Formoso se ~~.....~~ curreis,
 Hi impudent ~~.....~~ commiseris?"
 Fugantque ~~.....~~ "inquit, "parcite."
 Redire ~~.....~~ datà.
 A quo ~~.....~~ vices.
 Tum quibus ~~.....~~ nec ideo videt.
 -Concitus ~~.....~~ omnes rustici;
 Et, quod ~~.....~~ Transit etiam villicus,
 Nec ~~.....~~ Tum gaudens ferus
 Nec ~~.....~~ cœpit gratias,
 quod præstiterint tempore.
 "Salvum te cupimus quidem;
 nos centum habet, si venerit,
 vita vertetur tua."
 Tum plura ~~.....~~ dominus a cœnâ redit:
 -Concitus ~~.....~~ viderat nuper boves,
 Et ~~.....~~ Crasepe: "Cur frondis parum est?
 sunt? tollere hæc aranea
 laboris?" Dum scrutatur singula,
 et alia est conspicatus cornua;
 etiam ~~.....~~ jubet occidi familiâ,
 tollit. *Hæc significat fabula,*
videre plurimum in rebus suis.

24. *Vacca et Capella, Ovis et Leo.*

inquam est fidelis cum potente societas:
statutur hæc fabella propositum meum.
 vacca et capella, et patiens ovis injuriæ,
 socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.
 Hi cum cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
 Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo:
 'Ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo;

*Fabellâ talis hominum discernit notas
Eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus,
Et quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus.*

22. *Aquila, Feles, et Aper.*

Aquila in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat :
Feles cavernam nacta, in mediâ pepererat ;
Sus, nemoris cultrix, fœtum ad imam posuerat.
Tum fortuitum feles contubernium
Fraude et scelestâ sic evertit malitiâ.
Ad nidum scandit volucris : " Pernicies," ait,
" Tibi paratur, forsan et miseræ mihi ;
Nam fodere terram quòd vides quotidie
Aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,
Ut nostram in plano facilè progeniem opprimat."
Terrore offuso, et perturbatis sensibus,
Derepit ad cubile setosæ suis :
" Magno," inquit, " in periculo sunt nati tui ;
Nam simul exieris pastum cum tenero grege,
Aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi."
Hunc quoque timore postquam complevit locum,
Dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo.
Inde evagata noctu, suspenso pede,
Ubi escâ se replevit et prolem suam,
Pavorem simulans prospicit toto die.
Ruinam metuens, aquila ramis desidet :
Aper, rapinam vitans, non prodit foras.
Quid multa ? Inediâ consumpti sunt cum suis,
Felisque catulis largam præbuerunt dapem.
*Quantum homo bilinguis sæpè concinnet mali,
Documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.*

23. *Cervus et Boves.*

Cervus, nemorosis excitatus latibulis,
Ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,

Cæco timore proximam villam petit,
 Et opportuno se bubili condidit.
 Hic bos latenti : " Quidnam voluisti tibi,
 Infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris,
 Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris?"
 At ille supplex : " Vos modò," inquit, " parcite."
 Occasione rursus erumpam datâ.
 Spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices.
 Frondem bubulcus adfert, nec ideo videt.
 Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici;
 Nemo animadvertit. Transit etiam villicus,
 Nec ille quidquam sentit. Tum gaudens ferus
 Bobus quietis agere cœpit gratias,
 Hospitium adverso quòd præstiterint tempore.
 Respondet unus : " Salvum te cupimus quidem;
 Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
 Magno in periculo vita vertetur tua."
 Hæc inter ipse dominus a cœnâ redit :
 Et quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,
 Accedit ad præsepe : " Cur frondis parum est?
 Stramenta desunt? tollere hæc aranea
 Quantum est laboris?" Dum scrutatur singula,
 Cervi quoque alta est conspicatus cornua;
 Quem convocatâ jubet occidi familiâ,
 Prædamque tollit. *Hæc significat fabula,
 Dominum videre plurimùm in rebus suis.*

24. *Vacca et Capella, Ovis et Leo.*

Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas :
Testatur hæc fabella propositum meum.
 Vacca et capella, et patiens ovis injuriæ,
 Socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.
 Hi cùm cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
 Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo :
 " Ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo ;

Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi :
 Tum, quia plûs valeo, me sequetur tertia ;
 Malè accipietur, si quis quartam tetigerit.”
 Sic totam prædam sola improbitas abstulit.

25. *Vulpes et Ciconia.*

*Nulli nocendum : si quis verò læserit,
 Mactandum simili vice, fabella hæc admonet.*
 Vulpes ad cœnam dicitur ciconiam
 Prior invitâsse, et illi in patinâ liquidam
 Posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo
 Gustare esuriens potuerit ciconia.
 Quæ vulpem cùm revocâsset, intrito cibo
 Plenam lagenam posuit : huic rostrum inserens,
 Satiatur ipsa, et torquet convivam fame :
 Quæ quum lagenæ frustrâ collum lamberet,
 Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus :
 “ Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.”

26. *Æsopus ad Garrulum.*

Æsopus domino solus cùm esset familia,
 Parare cœnam jussus est maturiûs.
 Ignem ergo quærens, aliquot lustravit domos ;
 Tandemque invenit, ubi lucernam accenderet.
 Tum circumeunti fuerat quòd iter longius,
 Effect brevius ; namque rectâ per forum
 Cœpit redire. Hic quidam e turbâ garrulus :
 “ Æsope, medio sole, quid cum lumine ?”
 “ Hominem,” inquit, “ quæro ;” et abiit festinans domum.
*Hoc si molestus ille ad animum retulit,
 Sensit profectò, se hominem non visum seni,
 Intempestivè qui occupato adluserit.*

27. *Vipera et Lima.*

*Mordaciorem qui improbo dente adpetit,
 Hoc argumento se describi sentiat.
 In officinam fabri venit vipera :
 Hæc cùm tentaret, si qua res esset cibo,
 Limam momordit. Illa contrà, contumax,
 "Quid me," inquit, "stulta, dente captas lædere,
 Omne adsuëvi ferrum quæ corrodere?"*

28. *Pera Jovis.*

*Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :
 Propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit,
 Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.
 Hæc re videre nostra mala non possumus ;
 Alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus.*

29. *Homo et Colubra.*

*Malis qui fert auxilium, post tempus dolet.
 Gelu rigentem quidam colubram sustulit,
 Sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors.
 Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.
 Hanc alia cùm rogaret causam facinoris,
 Respondit : "Ne quis discat prodesse improbis."*

30. *Mons Parturiens.*

*Mons parturibat, gemitus immanes ciens ;
 Eratque in terris maxima expectatio :
 At ille murem peperit. Hoc scriptum est tibi,
 Qui, magna cùm minaris, extricas nihil.*

31. *Venator et Canis.*

*Adversus omnes fortis et velox feras,
 Canis, cùm domino semper fecisset satis,*

Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus.
Aliquando is objectus hispidi pugnæ suis,
Adripuit aurē; sed cariosis dentibus
Prædam demisit. Hic tūm venator dolens
Canem objurgabat. Latrans cui contrà senex
"Non me destituit animus, sed vires meæ:
Quod fuimus, lauda, si jam damnas, quod sumus."
Hoc cur, Philete, scripserim, pulchrè vides.

SHORT NARRATIONS.

1. *Remarkable Friendship.*

Damon et Pythias, Pythagorei, tam fidelem inter se amicitiam junxerunt, ut mori parati essent alter pro altero. Cùm eorum alteri Dionysius tyrannus diem necis destinasset, et is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies ad res suas ordinandas postulavisset : vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi. Omnes igitur, et imprimis Dionysius, novæ atque ancipitis rei exitum speculabantur. Appropinquante deinde definitâ die, nec illo redeunte, unusquisque stultitiæ tam temerarium sponsorem condemnabat. At verò cùm alter ad diem se recepisset, admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus, supplicio liberavit eum, qui morte erat plectendus, ac petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent.

2. *Patriotism of Codrus.*

Quum Attica regio ferro ignique vastaretur a Doriensium exercitu, rex Atheniensium, Codrus, suis suorumque viribus diffidens, ad Apollinis Delphici oraculum confūgit, perque legatos sciscitatus est, quonam modo tam grave bellum averti posset? Respondisse deus fertur, *ita finem ei fore, si rex ipse hostili manu occidisset.* Quod quidem non solum in totis Atheniensium, sed etiam in hostium castris percubuit. Unde factum est, ut ediceretur, ne quis Codri corpus vulneraret. Id postquam cognovit, depositis insignibus imperii, famularem cultum induit, ac pabulantium hostium globo sese objecit, unumque ex his falce percus-

sum, in cædem suam compūlit. Cognito regis corpore, Dorienses sine prælio discedunt. Atque ita Athenienses virtute ducis, pro salute patriæ morti se offerentis, bello liberantur. Quis Codrum non miretur, qui iis artibus mortem quæsierit, quibus ab aliis vita quæri solet?

3. *Mildness of Pericles.*

Periclem in foro publica negotia tractantem improbus et petulans homo maledictis insectabatur. Quæ cùm ille patienter ferret, nec ullum adeò verbum reponeret, diem totum perseveravit insectatio. Vesperu vultu gressuque placido domum reversus est Pericles, insequentē eodem nebulone, et omnibus contumeliis eum impetente. Ædes ingressurus, cùm jam nox esset, uni e servis suis mandavit, ut accenso lumine hominem comitaretur ac reduceret domum.

4. *Magnanimity of Fabricius.*

Pyrri bello maximum exemplum est justitiæ in hostem a Romanis constitutum. Cùm enim rex Pyrrhus populo Romano bellum ultro intulisset, cùmque de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente; perfuga ab eo venit in castra Fabricii, eique est pollicitus, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se, ut clàm venisset, sic clàm in Pyrrhi castra rediturum, et eum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum: idque factum ejus a senatu laudatum est.

5. *Disinterestedness of Epaminondas.*

Tentata est Epaminondæ abstinencia a Diomedonte Cyziceno. Namque is, rogatu Artaxerxis, Epaminondam pecuniâ corrumpendum suscepit. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum, quem tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat, quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem. Micythus Epaminon-

dam convenit, et causam adventûs Diomedontis ostendit. At ille, Diomedonte coram, *Nihil, inquit, opus pecuniâ est. Nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sunt utilia, gratis facere sum paratus: sin autem cõversaria, non habet auri atque argenti satîs. Namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate. Te, qui me incognitum tentâsti, tuique similem existimâsti, non miror, tibi ignosco. Sed egredere properè, ne alios corrumpas, cum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde: nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui.* Hunc Diomēdon cum rogaret, ut tutò exire, suæque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre: *Istud, inquit, faciam; neque tuâ causâ, sed meâ, ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem.* Cum quæsisset a Diomedonte, quò se duci vellet, et ille, Athenas, dixisset, præsidium dedit, ut eò tutò perveniret.

6. *Magnanimity of Aristides.*

Non ignorabat Aristīdes, Themistoclem sibi diu clam, aut apertè, fuisse adversatum in administrandâ republicâ. Noverat quoque, se ejus maximè operâ pulsum fuisse in exsilium. At ostendit, quàm alienus ab ulciscendo animus esset, quum deliberaretur de ipso Themistocle e civitate ejiciendo testarum suffragiis. Opportuna certè oblata erat expetendæ vindictæ occasio. Nihil tamen ab eo aut dictum aut factum est, quod nocere posset inimico. Et ut priùs ei non inviderat florenti opibus et rerum gestarum gloriâ, sic tum noluit premere periclitantem, et eo dejecto exsultare.

7. *Sanctity of an Oath.*

Pythagoras discipulis præcipiebat, ut ad jurandum rare ac tardè accederent, se verò dignos præberent, quibus non jurantibus fides haberetur propter vitæ integritatem. Itaque Clinius Pythagoricus, cum trium talentorum mulctam jurejurando effugere posset, maluit tantæ pecuniæ damnum

facere, quàm jurare, cum tamen non fuisset falsò juraturus. Credidit enim Pythagoras, et qui eum secuti sunt, parum pium et religiosum esse, divinum numen advocare ob res humanas, quarum plurimæ parvæ vilesque essent.

●8. *True fraternal Affection.*

Æternam sibi apud posteros famam paravit Proculejus paterno in fratres animo. Is fuit eques Romanus, Augusti amicus. Patrè mortuo, patrimonium cum fratribus, Murenâ et Scipione, æquis partibus diviserat: at illi bello civili bonis omnibus spoliati sunt. Quam calamitatem ut leniret Proculejus, facultates omnes suas cum fratribus iterum est partitus.

9. *A Contest between Brothers.*

Operæ pretium est disceputationem audire fratrum barbarorum, non de agelli particulâ, non de mancipiis, non de pecore, sed de ipso Persidis regno. Quum Darius, Persarum rex, obiisset, certamen de regno ejus ortum est inter Artemenem, maximum natu filiorum ejus, et Xerxem: quod concordii animo ad patrum suum, Artaphernem, velut ad domesticum judicem, detulerunt. Qui, domi cognitâ causâ, Xerxem præposuit: adeoque fraterna contentio fuit, ut nec victor insultaverit, nec victus doluerit, ipsoque litis tempore alter alteri munera miserint. Tantò moderatiùs tum fratres inter se règna maxima dividebant, quàm nunc exigua patrimonia partiuntur.

10. *The Love of Honor of the Athenians.*

Themistocles post victoriam ejus belli, quod cum Persis fuit, dixit in concione, se habere consilium reipublicæ salutare, sed id sciri opus non esse. Postulavit, ut aliquem populus daret, quocum communicaret. Datus est Aristides. Huic ille: classem Lacedæmoniorum, quæ subducta esset ad Gytheum (portum), clam incendi posse,

quo facto frangi Lacedæmoniorum opes necesse esset. Quod Aristides cū audisset, in concionem magnā expectatione venit, dixitque, perutile esse consilium, quod Themistocles afferret, sed minimē honestum. Itaque Athenienses, quod honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem putaverunt, totamque eam rem, quam ne audierant quidem, auctore Aristide repudiaverunt.

11. *The Indian Widows.*

Mulieres in Indiā, cū est cujusvis earum vir mortuus, in certamen judiciumque veniunt, quam plurimū ille dilexerit. Plures enim singulis solent esse nuptæ. Quæ est victrix, ea lota, prosequentibus suis, unā cum viro in rogi imponitur : illæ victæ, mœstæ discedunt.

12. *Cowardice punished.*

Prænestinus prætor per timorem segnius ex subsidiis suos duxerat in primam aciem. Quem cū Papirius Cursor inambulans ante tabernaculum vocari jussisset, lictorem expedire securim jussit. Ad quam vocem exanimi stante Prænestino : *Agendum lictor, excide radicem hanc*, inquit, *incommodam ambulantibus* ; perfusumque ultimi supplicii metu, mulctā dictā, dimisit.

13. *Magnanimous Enemies.*

Quum e carcere atque ipsā urbe Atheniensium profugisset orator Demosthenes, respexit aliquos ex inimicis citato cursu vestigia sua subsequentes, et latebras pavidus quæsit. At illi eum sæpius nomine compellatum tandem adsecuti, oraverunt, ut, positā formidine, pecuniam acciperet, quam domo ei attulerant in viaticum et subsidium, hortantes, ne casum ferret acerbius. Quibus Demosthenes : *Qui possum*, inquit, *non graviter ferre, me eā urbe carere ; ubi tales inimicos habeam, quales si amicos haberem, felicissimus essem.*

14. *Affability in Intercourse.*

Cùm venisset Plato ad ludos Olympicos, frequentissimum omnium in Græciâ conventum, contubernium Olympiæ inivit cum ignotis hominibus, ignotus iis et ipse. Ita verò eos cepit ac sibi devinxit, tum morum suavitate, tum sermonibus ab omni affectatione sapientiæ alienis, ut peregrini illi plurimum gauderent fortuitò talis viri contubernio. Neque verò Academiae aut Socratis mentionem ullam fecit. Hoc solum illis declaravit, se Platonem appellari. Cùm peractis ludis Athenas venissent, perhumaniter eos excepit. Tum hospites : *Age, inquit, monstra nobis illum tibi cognominem Socratis discipulum, cujus magna ubique fama est. Duc nos in Academiam, et iste viro, ut aliquem ex ejus quoque colloquio fructum colligamus.* At ille leniter subridens, quemadmodum solebat : *Ego verò, inquit, ille ipse sum.* Obstupuere illi, quòd socium tamdiu habuissent tantum virum, ignorantes : atque intellexerunt, posse eum sibi conciliare animos eorum, quibuscum esset, etiam sine consuetis illis de philosophiâ sermonibus.

15. *The natural Picture.*

Zeuxis et Parrhasius, pictores celeberrimi, certamen artis inter se instituerunt. Zeuxis tam scitè effinxit uvas, ut aves advolarent eas absumpturæ. Parrhasius detulit linteum pictum, ita veritate repræsentatâ, ut Zeuxis, alitum judicio tumens, flagitaret, tandem remoto linteo ostendi picturam. Mox intellecto errore, *Vicisti, inquit, Parrhasi. Nam ego aves fefelli, tu artificem.* Fertur et postea pinxisse puerum, uvas ferentem. Ad quas cùm advolâssent aves, iratus operi dixit : *Uvas meliùs pinxi, quàm puerum. Nam si et hunc consummâssem, aves timere debuerant.*

16. *Frankness of Philoxenus.*

Poëmatis scribendis operam dabat Siciliæ tyrannus Dionysius, et magis ob carmina, quàm propter res bello gestas,

sese jactabat. Arcessierat ad se, ac præcipuo in honore habebat, quosunque usquam arte poëticâ nobilis esse audierat, eorumque judiciis poëmata sua subiciebat. At illi, ne regis benevolentiam amitterent, quæ scribebat, omnia probabant ac laudabant. Aderat inter eos Philoxenus, celeberrimus dithyramborum artifex, qui unus adulari nescius, quum aliquando inepta a Dionysio recitata carmina audisset, de iis, quid sentiret, liberè aperuit. Quâ libertate offensus rex, reprehensorem suum a satellitibus abripi, et in latomias, qui publicus carcer erat, detrudi jussit. Sed postridie ab amicis, Philoxeno veniam dari postulantibus, exoratus, rursus ad epulas eum adhibuit. Carmina sua, ut solebat, ipse mirum in modum extulit, et de quibusdam versibus, quos omnium optimos existimabat, sententiam Philoxeni exquisivit. Ille, nullo ad regis interrogationem responso reddito, ejus satellites vocavit, seque in latomias reduci jussit. Tam facetam libertatem, quæ omnium convivarum risu excepta fuerat, æquo animo tulit Dionysius.

17. *Power of Industry.*

Orator futurus imitetur illum, cui sine dubio summa vis dicendi conceditur, Atheniensem Demosthenem; in quo tantum studium fuisse tantusque labor dicitur, ut impedimenta naturæ diligentîâ industriæque superârît; cùmque ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis (*Rhetoricæ*), cui studeret, primam literam non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius eo locutus putaretur. Qui etiam, ut memoriæ proditum est, conjectis in os calculis, summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare consuescebat, neque id consistens in loco, sed inambulans, atque adscensu ingrediens arduo.

18. *The Death of Epaminondas.*

Epaminondas cùm vicisset Lacedæmonios apud Mantineam, simulque ipse gravi vulnere exanimari se videret: ut primum dispexit, quæsit, salvusne esset clypeus? Cùm salvum esse flentes sui respondissent, rogavit,

essentne fusi hostes? Cùmque id quoque, ut cupiebât, audivisset, evelli jussit eam, quâ erat transfixus, hastam. Ita multo sanguine profuso, in lætitiâ et in victoriâ est mortuus.

19. *Courage of a Son.*

Lucio Manlio, cùm dictator fuisset, Marcus Pomponius, tribunus plêbis, diem dixit quòd is paucos sibi dies ad dictaturam gerendam addidisset. Criminabatur etiam, quòd Titum filium, qui postea est Torquatus appellatus, ab hominibus relegâsset, et ruri habitare jussisset. Quod cùm audivisset adolescens filius, negotium exhiberi patri, accurrisse Romam, et cum primâ luce Pomponii domum venisse, dicitur. Cui cùm esset nuntiatum; quòd illum iratum allaturum ad se aliquid contra patrem arbitraretur, surrexit e lectulo, remotisque arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire. At ille, ut ingressus est, confestim gladium destrinxit, juravitque, se illum statim interfectorum, nisi jusjurandum sibi dedisset, se patrem missum esse facturum. Juravit, hoc coactus terrore, Pomponius. Rem ad populum detulit: docuit, cur sibi causâ desistere necesse esset: Manlium missum fecit. Tantùm temporibus illis jusjurandum valebat.

20. *Strong Memory.*

Seneca tantam habuit memoriam, quæ in miraculum usque procederet. Nam et duo millia nominum recitata, quo ordine erant dicta, reddebat, et ab his, qui ad audiendum præceptorem convenerant, singulos versus a singulis datos, cùm plures, quàm ducenti, efficerentur, ab ultimo incipiens, usque ad primum, recitabat.—Hortensius, simili memoriâ præditus, in auctione persedit diem totum, et omnes res, et pretia, et emptores ordine suo, argentariis recognoscentibus, ita ut in nullo falleretur, recensuit.—Quidam alius recitatum a poetâ carmen novum, suum esse dixit, idque ut probaret, protinus ex memoriâ recitavit: cùm hoc ille, cujus carmen erat, facere non posset.

21. *Unexpected Request of Anaximenes.*

Alexander Magnus eloquentiæ magistro usus erat Anaximēne, Lampsaceno, quæ res postea Lampsāco saluti fuit. Eam enim urbem diruere statuerat Alexander, quod a partibus Darii adversum se stetisset. Itaque conspicatus Anaximenem ex urbe prodeuntem, nec dubitans, quin deprecatum pro patriâ veniret; per deos juravit, se, quod ille petiturus esset, non facturum. Quo audito callidus orator regem rogavit, ut Lampsacum dirueret. Ergo propter jusjurandum, callidamque præceptoris quondam sui petitionem, Lampsacenis delicti gratiam fecit.

22. *When will Kings hear the Truth?*

Antiöchus rex, quum in venatione, feræ persequendæ studio, ab amicis et servis aberrâset, in casam pauperum hominum intravit ignotus. Cum iis cœnans, sermonem de rege injecit, ut cognosceret, quæ esset hospitum de se opinio. Tum illi: Regem in cæteris quidem bonum et laude dignum esse, sed amicis utentem malis, plurima negligere, et sæpè, quæ necessaria essent, nihil curare, quod venationi plus æquo indulgeret. Tacuit tum quidem Antiochus; sed postquam, orto sole, ad casam illam venêre regii satellites, et purpuream vestem cum diademate attulêre: converso sermone ad regia illa insignia; *Certè, inquit, ex quo die vos sumpsi, heri primùm veros de me sermones audiivi.*

23. *Happiness of Tyrants.*

Dionysius major, Siciliæ tyrannus, ipse indicavit, quàm esset beatus. Nam cùm quidam ex ejus assentatoribus, Damocles, commemoraret in sermone copias ejus, opes, majestatem dominatûs, rerum abundantiam, magnificentiam ædium regiarum; negaretque, unquam beatiorem quemquam fuisse: *Visne igitur, inquit, Damocle, quoniam hæc te vita delectat, ipse eandem degustare, et fortunam experiri meam?* Cùm se ille cupere dixisset, collocare jussit hominem in aureo lecto, strato pulcherrimo, textili stragulo, magnificis oper-

essentne fusi hostes? Cùmque id quoque, ut cupiebat, audivisset, evelli jussit eam, quâ erat transfixus, hastam. Ita multo sanguine profuso, in lætitiâ et in victoriâ est mortuus.

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Antiöchus rex, quum in venatione, feræ persequendæ studio, ab amicis et servis aberrâset, in casam pauperum hominum intravit ignotus. Cum iis cœnans, sermonem de rege iniecit, ut cognosceret, quæ esset hospitum de se opinio. Tum illi: Regem in cæteris quidem bonum et laudem dignum esse, sed amicis utentem malis, plurima negligere, et sæpè, quæ necessaria essent, nihil curare, quod venationi plus æquo indulgeret. Tacuit tum quidem Antiöchus; sed postquam, orto sole, ad casam illam venere regii satellites, et purpuream vestem cum diademate attulere: converso sermone ad regia illa insignia; *Certè, inquit — ex quo die vos sumpsi, heri primum veros de me sermones audivi.*

23. *The Tyrants.*

Dionysius, ipse indicavit, quam ex ejus assentatoribus, none copias ejus, opes, adantiam, magnificentiam, quam beatiorem quoniam nocte, quoniam hæc te via fortunam experiri meremur? care jussi hominem strigula, magnifi

ibus picto ; abacosque complures ornavit argento auroque cælato. Tum ad mensam eximiâ formâ pueros delectos jussit consistere, eosque, nutum illius intuentes diligenter, ministrare. Aderant unguenta, coronæ : incendebantur odores : mensæ exquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur. Fortunatus sibi Damocles videbatur. In hoc medio apparatu fulgentem gladium, e lacunari setâ equinâ aptum, demitti jussit, ut impendêret illius beati cervicibus. Itaque nec pulchros illos ministratores adspiciebat, nec plenum artis argentum : nec manum porrigibat in mensam. Denique exoravit tyrannum, ut abire liceret, quòd jam beatus nollet esse. Satisne videtur declarâsse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliquis terror impendeat ?

24. *Defence against a Charge of Imbecility.*

Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit : quod propter studium cùm rem familiarem negligere videretur, a filiis in judicium vocatus est, ut, quemadmodum Romano more malè rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, sic illum, quasi desipientem, a re familiari removerent judices. Tum senex dicitur eam fabulam, quam in manibus habebat et proximè scripserat, Œdipum Coloneum, recitâsse judicibus, quæsisseque, num illud carmen desipientis videretur ? Quo recitato, sententiis judicum est liberatus.

25. *Obliging Disposition of Aristides.*

Eo tempore, quo congregatus populus Atheniensis de ejiciendo Aristide ferebat suffragia, quæ testulis ex more inscribebantur, homo quidam rudis Aristidi ipsi dicitur testulam tradidisse, ac petiisse, ut inscriberet Aristidem. Roganti, *quid Aristides commisisset ?* ille respondit, *se ignorare Aristidem ; sed sibi placere, quòd tam cupidè elaborâsset, ut præter cæteros justus appellaretur.* Aristidem ferunt nihil respondisse, sed inscripsisse testulæ nomen suum, hominique reddidisse.

26. *The too obedient Servant.*

P. Piso orator, ne interpellaretur, servis præceperat, ut tantum ad interrogata responderent, nec præterea quidquam dicerent. Evenit, ut Clodium, qui tum temporis magistratum gerebat, ad convivium invitari juberet. Hora cœnæ instabat. Aderant cæteri convivæ omnes. Solus expectabatur Clodius. Piso servum; qui solebat convivæ invitare, aliquoties emisit, visum, an veniret. Vesperascente jam cœlo quum adventus ejus desperaretur, Piso servo, "Dic," inquit, "an fortè non invitasti Clodium?" *Invitavi*, respondit. "Cur ergo non venit?" *Quia venturum se negavit.* "Cur id non statim dixisti?" *Quia de eo non sum abs te interrogatus.*

27. *Noble Slaves of a noble Master.*

Plotius Plancus, a triumviris proscriptus, in regione Salernitanâ latebat. Ab iis, qui latentem quærebant, comprehensi servi ejus, multumque ac diu torti, negabant constanter, se scire, ubi dominus esset. Non sustinuit deinde Plancus, tam fideles servos ulteriùs cruciari, sed processit in medium, jugulumque gladiis militum objecit.

28. *Conscientiousness of Regulus.*

Attilius Regulus, primo Punico bello captus a Pœnis, juratus missus est ad senatum Romanum, ut, nisi redditi essent Pœnis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Is cum Romam venisset, in senatu mandata exposuit, sed reddi captivos negavit esse utile: illos enim adolescentes esse, et bonos duces, se jam confectum senectute. Cujus cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt: ipse Carthaginem rediit; neque eum caritas patriæ retinuit, nec suorum. Neque verò tum ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem, et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci: sed jusjurandum conservandum putabat.

29. *Advantages of Union.*

Scilûrus, Scytharum rex, morti proximus, adferri fasciculum hastilium jussit, eumque, ut erat colligatus, dedit confringendum filiis suis octoginta. Cùm id quisque se facere posse negâset; ipse, soluto fasciculo, singula hastilia facîle confregit: ita docens, illos, si concordessent, insuperabiles fore; si dissidèrent, infirmos futuros.

30. *The Epigram, which was paid for.*

Solebat Græculus quidam descendenti e palatio Cæsari Augusto honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id cùm frustrâ sæpè fecisset, et tamen rursus eum idem facturum duxisset Augustus; breve suâ manu in chartâ exaravit Græcum epigramma, et Græculo advenienti obviâ misit. Ille inter legendum laudare, mirarique tam voce, quàm vultu gestuque. Deinde, quum accessisset ad sellam, quâ Cæsar vehebatur, demissâ in pauperem crumenam manu paucos denarios protulit, quos principi daret, dixitque; se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset. Secuto omnium risu, dispensatorem Cæsar vocavit, et satis grandem pecuniæ summam numerari Græculo jussit.

31. *Patriotism of Aratus.*

Aratus Sicyonius jure laudatur, qui cùm ejus civitas quinquaginta annos a tyrannis teneretur, profectus Argis Sicyonem, clandestino introitu urbe est potitus. Cùmque tyrannum Nicoclem improvisò oppressisset, sexcentos exsules, qui fuerant ejus civitatis locupletissimi, restituit, remque publicam adventu suo liberavit. Sed cùm magnam animadverteret in bonis et possessionibus difficultatem, quòd et eos, quos ipse restituerat, quorum bona alii possederant, egère iniquissimum arbitrabatur, et quinquaginta annorum possessiones moveri non nimis æquum putabat, propterea quod tam longo spatio multa hæreditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuriâ: judicavit, neque illis adimi, neque his non satisfieri, quorum

illa fuerant, oportere. Cùm igitur statuisset, opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecuniâ, Alexandriam se proficisci velle dixit, remque integram ad reditum suum iussit esse: isque celeriter ad Ptolemæum, suum hospitem, venit, qui tum regnabat alter post Alexandriam conditam. Cui cùm exposuisset, patriam se liberare velle, causamque docuisset; a rege opulento vir summus facîle impetravit, ut grandi pecuniâ adjuvaretur. Quam cùm Sicyonem attulisset, adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, cum quibus causas cognovit et eorum, qui aliena tenebant, et eorum, qui sua amiserant: perfecitque æstimandis possessionibus, ut persuaderet aliis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, possessionibus cederent: aliis, ut commodius putarent, numerari sibi, quod tanti esset, quàm suum recuperare. Ita perfectum est, ut omnes concordia constitutâ sine querelâ discederent. O virum magnum dignumque, qui in nostrâ republicâ natus esset!

32. *Contempt of Death.*

Cùm Canius Iulus, vir imprimis magnus, cum Cajo Caligulâ diu fuisset altercatus, abeunti tyrannus ille dixit: "Ne fortè ineptâ spe tibi blandiaris, duci te jussi." "Gratias," inquit, "ago; optime princeps." Decem medios usque ad supplicium dies sine ullâ sollicitudine exegit. Vix credi potest, quàm in tranquillo fuerit. Ludebat latrunculis, cùm centurio, plures capite damnatos ducens, illum quoque citari jubet. Vocatus numeravit calculos, et sodali suo, *Vide*, inquit, *ne post mortem meam mentiaris, te vicisse.* Tum annuens centurioni, *Testis*, inquit, *eris, uno me antecedere.* Quanta animi tranquillitas!

33. *The noblest Emulation.*

Taxiles, unus e regibus Indiæ, occurrens Alexandro sic eum allocutus est: *Provoco te non ad pugnam, neque ad bellum; sed aliud certaminis genus: si inferior es, a nobis accipe beneficium; sin superior, nobis benefacito.* Cui Alexander, *Atqui*, inquit, *de hoc ipso nobis certandum*

est, uter benefaciendo superet alterum. Et humanissimè complexus illum, non solum non privavit regno, sed auxit etiam.

34. *Value of a happy Death.*

Argiæ sacerdotis, Cleōbis et Biton, filii, prædicantur. Nota fabula est. Cùm enim illam ad solemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi jus esset, satis longè ab oppido ad fanum, morarenturque jumenta : tunc juvenes ii, quos modò nominavi, veste positâ, corpora oleo perunxerunt, ad jugum accesserunt. Ita sacerdos advecta in fanum, cùm currus esset ductus a filiis, precata a deâ dicitur, ut illis præmium daret pro pietate quod maximum homini dari posset a deo. Post, epulatos cum matre adolescentes, somno se dedisse, manè inventos esse mortuos.—Simili precatione Trophonius et Agamedes usi dicuntur : qui cùm Apollini Delphis templum exædificavissent, venerantes deum, petierunt mercedem non parvam quidem operis et laboris sui, nihil certi, sed quod esset optimum homini. Quibus Apollo se id daturum ostendisse dicitur post ejus diei diem tertium : qui ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti.

35. *A remarkable Dream.*

Clarum admodum somnium traditur, si fabula vera est. Cùm duo quidam Arcædes familiares iter unâ facerent, et Megaram venissent, alterum ad cauponem devertisse ; ad hospitem, alterum. Qui ut cœnati quiescerent, concubiâ nocte visum esse in somnis ei, qui erat in hospitio illum alterum orare, ut subveniret, quòd sibi a caupone interitus pararetur : eum primò perterritum somnio surrexisse : dein cùm se collegisset, idque visum pro nihilo habendum esse duxisset, recubuisse : tum ei dormienti eundem illum visum esse rogare, ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur : se interfectum in plaustrum a caupone esse conjectum, et supra sterminus injectum : petere, ut manè ad portam adesset, priusquam plaustrum ex oppido exiret. Hoc vero somnio eum

commotum, manè bubulco præsto ad portam fuisse : quæsisse ex eo, quid esset in plaustro : illum perterritum fugisse, mortuum erutum esse : cauponem, re patefactâ, pœnas dedisse.

36. *The too hasty Bargain.*

C. Canius, eques Romanus, cùm se Syracusas otiandi, (ut ipse dicere solebat,) non negotiandi causâ, contulisset, dictitabat, se hortulos aliquos velle emere, quò invitare amicos, et ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. Quod cùm percrebuisset, Pythius ei quidam, qui argentarium faceret Syracusis, venales quidem se hortos non habere, sed licere uti Canio, si vellet, ut suis : et simul ad cœnam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem. Cùm ille promississet, tum Pythius, qui esset, ut argentarius, apud omnes ordines gratus, piscatores ad se convocavit, et ab his petivit, ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur : dixitque, quid eos facere vellet. Ad cœnam tempore venit Canius : opiparè a Pythio apparatus convivium : cymbarum ante oculos multitudo : pro se quisque, quod ceperat, adferebat : ante pedes Pythii pisces abiciebantur. Tum Canius, *Quæso*, inquit, *quid est hoc, Pythi ? tantumne piscium, tantumne cymbarum ?* Et ille, *Quid mirum ?* inquit, *hoc loco est, Syracusis quidquid est piscium : hæc aquatio : hæc villâ isti carere non possunt.* Incensus Canius cupiditate contendit a Pythio, ut venderet. Gravatè ille primò. Quid multa ? impetrat. Emit homo cupidus et locuples tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, et emit instructos : negotium conficit. Invitat Canius postridie familiares suos : venit ipse maturè : scalum nullum videt. Quærit ex proximo vicino, num feriæ quædam piscatorum essent, quòd eos nullos videret ? *Nullæ, quod sciam*, inquit ille, *sed hîc piscari nulli solent.* Itaque herè mirabar, quid accidisset. Stomachari Canius. Sed quid faceret ? nondum enim Aquillius protulerat de dolo malo formulas.

37. *Funeral Trials of the Egyptians.*

Refert Diodorus Siculus, hunc apud veteres Ægyptios morem fuisse, ut mortui regis corpus non antè sepulcro conderetur, quàm cuncta ejus facta expensa essent. Unicuique facultas dabatur, defunctum accusandi. Instituebatur judicium : et, si plura malè fecisse rex coargueretur, carebat sepulcro. Cujus dedecōris metu factum est, ut multi piè justèque imperaverint.

38. *The Boaster.*

Reversus quidam in patriam, unde aliquot annis abfuerat, in omnibus cœtibus gloriabatur et jactabat præclara sua facinora. Inter alia narrabat, se in insulâ Rhodo saliendo vicisse optimos in hâc exercitatione artifices. Ostendebat etiam spatii longitudinem, quam præter se nemo potuisset saltu superare. Cujus saltus se testes habere universos Rhodios dicebat. Tum unus de circulo : *Heus tu, si vera narras, nihil opus est istis testibus ; hâc Rhodum esse puta, hîc salta.*

39. *The Stoic Posidonius.*

Pompejus narrabat, se, cùm Rhodum venisset decedens ex Syriâ, audire voluisse Posidonium : sed cùm audivisset, eum graviter esse ægrum, quòd vehementer ejus artus laborarent ; voluisse tamen nobilissimum philosophum visere. Quem ut vidisset, et salutavisset, honorificisque verbis prosecutus esset, molestèque se dixisset ferre, quòd eum non posset audire ; at ille *Tu verò, inquit, potes ; nec committam, ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustra tantus vir ad me venerit.* Itaque narrabat, eum graviter et copiosè de hoc ipso, *Nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset*, cubantem disputavisse ; cùmque quasi faces ei doloris admoventur, sæpè dixisse : *Nihil agis, dolor : quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum.*

40. *Magnanimity of Titus.*

Duo viri amplissimi ordinis cùm adversus Titum Cæsarem conjurâssent, neque negare cogitatum scelus possent, monuit Titus, ut desisterent ab incepto : si quid desiderarent, promisit, se daturum : cursores suos confestim misit ad matrem alterius, ut ei anxie de vitâ filii nuntiarent, illum salvum. Utrumque epulis secum accumbere voluit, et in eâdem familiaritate, quâ antea, habuit.

41. *Education of the Persians.*

Persæ liberos suos a quinto anno ad vicesimum tria edocebant, equitare, sagittas arcu mittere, vera loqui. Turpissimum apud eos habebatur, mentiri. Secundum mendacium turpitudini erat æs alienum : maximè, quòd, qui ære alieno obstringitur, mendacio obnoxius esse soleat, et sæpissimè verba pro re dare. Justitiam quoque liberi Persarum edocebantur a pueritiâ. Nam quemadmodum pueri in Græciâ in scholas itabant, literarum liberaliumque artium discendarum causâ ; sic apud Persas pueri scholas frequentabant, ad accipiendam justitiæ disciplinam. Quam ut citiùs et certiùs discerent, non solum eorum animis præcepta justitiæ inculcabantur, sed docebantur etiam justas ferre sententias de iis, quæ inter ipsos exoriebantur, controversiis, et legitimas pro cujusque delicti modo poenas constituere. Itaque bonam diei partem impendebant publici justitiæ præceptores audiendis dijudicandisque puorum discepcionibus.

42. *Xenophon, the Pupil of Socrates.*

Xenophontem in angiportu obviam habuit Socrates. Quumque videret adolescentem vultu specioso admodum et verecundo, porrecto baculo vetuit, ne præteriret. Ut constitit, interrogavit eum Socrates, ubinam venderentur, quæ essent necessaria variis usibus civium ? Ad quæ cùm expedite respondisset Xenophon, percontatus est : ubinam boni ac probi homines fierent ? Id verò nescire se, quum

responderet adolescens, *Sequere igitur me*, inquit Socrates, *et disce*. Ex eo tempore Xenophon cœpit esse Socratis auditor, et bonus probusque factus est.

43. *Archimedes.*

Captis Syracusis, quas Archimēdes machinationibus suis mirificis diu defenderat, Marcellus, imperator Romanus, gravissimè edixit, ne quis Archimedi vim faceret. At is dum, animo et oculis in terram defixis, formas in pulvere describit, militi Romano, qui prædandi causâ in domum irruerat, strictoque gladio, quisnam esset? interrogabat, propter nimium ardorem studiū nihil respondet, nisi hoc : *Noli turbare circulos meos*. A milite igitur, ignaro quis esset, interficitur.

44. *The cruel Pollio.*

Quis non Vedium Pollionem oderit, quòd murænas sanguine humano saginabat, et servos, si quid offenderent, in vivarium abjici jubebat? O hominem mille mortibus dignum! Quū aliquando apud eum cœnaret Augustus, fregerat unus ex servis ejus vas crystallinum. Rapi eum ad mortem Vedius jussit, et objici murænis, quas ingentes in piscinâ continebat. Evasit e manibus puer, confūgit ad Cæsaris pedes, nihil aliud petiturus, quàm ut aliter periret, nec esca piscium fieret. Motus est novo crudelitatis genere Cæsar, et illum quidem mitti, crystallina autem omnia coram se frangi jussit, complerique piscinam.

45. *The best Termination of the Day.*

Quotidie ad rationem reddendam vocandus est animus. Faciebat hoc Sextius, ut, consummato die, cū se ad nocturnam quietem recepisset, interrogaret se ipsum : *Quod hodie malum tuum sanasti? cui vitio obstitisti? quâ parte melior es?* Quid pulchrius hâc consuetudine, excutiendi totum diem?

46. *The Eclipse explained.*

Pericles, cum classe Atheniensium ad bellum profecturus, triremem jam conscenderat, cum sol fortè defecit. Quumque tenebræ cœlo obductæ essent, terror, ut magno prodigio oblato, incessit omnes. Pericles autem, gubernatorem trepidum ac stupentem cernens, chlamydem objecit oculis ejus, et ita tectum interrogavit, numquid horrendi id esset, aut calamitatem aliquam portenderet? Negavit ille. Tum Pericles: "Quid," inquit, "inter hoc et illud interest, nisi quòd illud, quod cœlum caligine texit, chlamyde grandius est?"

47. *Æschines and Demosthenes.*

Æschines orator cum cessisset Athenis et se Rhodum contulisset, rogatus a Rhodiis, legisse fertur orationem illam egregiam, quam in Ctesiphontem contra Demosthenem dixerat. Quâ perlectâ, petatum est ab eo postridie, ut legeret illam etiam, quæ erat contrà a Demosthene pro Ctesiphonte edita. Quam cum suavissimâ et maximâ voce legisset, admirantibus, "Quantò," inquit, "magis admiraremini, si audissetis ipsum!"

48. *Wisdom makes Men better.*

Stilponem, Megaræum philosophum, acutum sanè hominem et probatum temporibus illis accepimus. Hunc scribunt ipsius familiares, et ebriosum et mulierosum fuisse: neque hoc scribunt vituperantes, sed potius ad laudem. Vitiosam enim naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrinâ, ut nemo unquam vinolentum illum, nemo in eo libidinis vestigium viderit. Quid? Socratem nonne legimus, quemadmodum notârît Zopyrus, physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere. Stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, quòd jugula concava non haberet: addidit etiam, mulierosum: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse. Derisus quoque est a cæteris, qui illa in

Socrate vitia non agnoscerent : ab ipso autem Socrate sublevatus, qui, *Non errat*, respondit ; *talis enim naturâ essem, nisi naturam philosophiâ superâssem*. Hæc ex naturalibus causis vitia nasci possunt : extirpari autem et funditus tolli, ut is ipse, qui ad ea propensus fuerit, a tantis vitiis avocetur, non est id positum in naturalibus causis, sed in voluntate, studio, disciplinâ.

49. *The inattentive Judges.*

Demosthenes quum aliquando quendam in causâ capitali defenderet, ac iudices videret parum attentos ; “ Paulisper,” inquit, “ aures mihi præbete, rem narraturo novam atque auditu jucundam.” Ad quæ verba quum illi jam aures arrexissent, “ Adolescens,” inquit, “ quispiam, asinum conduxerat, quo Athenis Megaram profecturus uteretur. In itinere autem cum æstus meridianus ingravesceret, neque esset umbraculum, quo solis ardorem defenderet, depositis clitellis, sub asino sedens, umbrâ ejus semet obtegebat. Id vero agaso vetabat, hominem inde depellens, atque clamans, asinum esse locatum, non umbram asini. Alter e diverso contendebat, etiam umbram asini sibi esse conductam. Atque ea rixa adeo inter eos exarsit, ut etiam ad manus venerint. Tandem in jus ambulant.” Hæc locutus Demosthenes, ubi vidisset iudices diligenter auscultantes, repente coepit a suggestu descendere. Tum revocatus a iudicibus rogatusque, ut reliquam fabulam pergeret enarrare, “ Quid ?” inquit, “ de asini umbrâ libet audire ? viri causam, de vitâ periclitantis, audire gravamini ?”

50. *Patriotism of Epaminondas.*

Suorum injurias civium patienter ferebat Epaminondas, quod se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret. Cum eum propter invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eo esset deducta militum multitudo, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quod locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur :

desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia. Erat enim ibi privatus numero militis. A quo cùm peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, et exercitum obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem.

51. *Parental Love of Solon.*

Solon quum Miletum venisset ad Thaletem, mirum sibi videri dixit, quòd uxorem ille non duxisset, nec liberos relinqueret. Nihil tum Thales respondit, sed paulò pòst peregrinum quendam subornavit, qui se nuper Athenis advenisse simularet. Quærente Solone, num quid in eâ urbe novi? Homo, nihil aliud contigisse, respondit, nisi quòd adolescentem quendam efferri vidisset, cujus funus tota ferè civitas prosecuta esset. "Erat quippe," inquit, "ut ferebant, filius viri, inter cives virtute præcellentis, et jam dudum ab urbe absentis." "O infortunatum parentem!" exclamât Solon. "Cæterum dic," inquit, "quodnam ejus nomen ferebant?" "Audiavi equidem," respondit ille, "sed excidit mihi. Hoc tantum memini, multum habitum esse sermonem de illius viri sapientiâ et justitiâ." Solon, cujus metus ad singulas peregrini responsiones magis magisque crescebat, turbatus animo atque anxius quæsivit: numquid ille fato functus adolescens Solonis filius diceretur? Quod ita esse, respondente illo, cœpit Solon caput cedere aliaque et facere et dicere, quæ solent magno mœrore oppressi. Tum ridens Thales, qui aderat, "Hæc me," inquit, "o Solon, a ducendâ uxore et gignendis liberis absterruerunt, quæ te etiam, fortissimi animi virum, nunc frangunt. Te verò nihil hic nuntius moveat! Hæc enim omnia ficta sunt."

52. *Domestic Circumstances of Regulus.*

Attilius Regulus, primi Punici belli gloria, cùm in Africâ Carthaginis opes crebris victoriis contunderet, ac rogatum sibi ob res bene gestas in proximum annum imperium cognovisset: Consulibus scripsit, villicum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, occasionemque nactum mercenarium, amoto inde rustico instru-

mento, discessisse. Ideoque petere se, ut sibi successor mitteretur, ne deserto agro deesset, unde uxor ac liberi sui alerentur. Quæ postquam senatus a Consulibus accepit, et agrum Attilii illico colendum locari, et alimenta conjugij ejus ac liberis præberi, resque, quas amiserat, redimi publicè jussit.

53. *Disappointed Ambition of Cicero.*

Ambitio Ciceronis, ex Siciliâ redeuntis, quàm fuerit decepta, ipse refert. "Sic tum existimabam," inquit, "nihil homines aliud Romæ, nisi de quæsturâ meâ, loqui. Frumenti in summâ caritate maximum numerum miseram: negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, municipibus liberalis, sociis abstinens, omnibus eram visus in omni officio diligentissimus. Excogitati quidam erant a Siculis honores inauditi. Itaque hâc spe decidebam, ut mihi populum Romanum ultro omnia delaturum putarem. At ego, cùm casu diebus iis, itineris faciendi causâ, decedens e provinciâ, Puteolos fortè venissem, cùm plurimi et lautissimi solent esse in iis locis: concîdi penè, cùm ex me quidam quæsisset, *quo die Româ exissem, et numquid in eâ esset novi?* Cui cùm respondissem, *me e provinciâ decedere: Etiam mehercules,* inquit, *ut opinor, ex Africâ.* Huic ego jam stomachans fastidiosè, *Imò ex Siciliâ,* inquam. Tum quidam, quasi qui omnia sciret, *Quid? tu nescis,* inquit, *hunc Syracusis quæstorem fuisse?* Quid multa? destiti stomachari, et me unum ex iis feci, qui ad aquas venissent."

54. *The Court of Areopagus.*

Athenis erat sanctissimum et severissimum consilium, Areopāgus. Ne autem reorum miserando adspectu hi judices commoverentur, ipsâ nocte, nullis admotis luminibus, judicia exercebant, summoque silentio sententias, tabellis inscriptas, dabant, ita ut alter alterius sententiam ignoraret. Hi Areopagitæ damnaverunt aliquando puerum, qui coturnicum oculos eruerat, judicantes, id signum esse perniciosissimæ mentis, multisque malo futuræ, si adolevisset.

Ab iisdem diligentissimè inquire solebat, quî quisque Atheniensium ageret, aut quonam quæstu sustentaret vitam, ut homines honestè viverent, memores, vitæ rationem esse reddendam.

55. *Fidelity of a Dog.*

Pyrrhus rex in itinere incidit in canem, qui interfecti hominis corpus custodiebat. Quum audisset, eum janus tres dies cibi expertem assidère, nec a cadavere discedere, mortuum iussit humari, canem verò deduci et curari diligenter. Paucis post diebus militum lustratio habetur. Transeunt singuli, sedente rege. Aderat canis. Is, quum antea quiescit et tacitus fuisset, simul ac vidit, domini sui percussores transire, prœcurrit furens, eosque allatravit, subinde se ad Pyrrhum convertens, ita quidem, ut non modò rex, sed omnes, qui aderant, suspicionem de iis conciperent. Ergo comprehensi et examinati, levibus quibusdam signis aliunde accedentibus, fassi homicidium pœnas dederunt.

56. *The Tyrant Dionysius.*

Duodequadraginta annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, cum quinque et viginti natus annos dominatum occupavisset. Quâ pulchritudine urbem, quibus opibus præditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem ! Atqui de hoc homine a bonis auctoribus sic scriptum accepimus, summam fuisse ejus in victu temperantiam, in rebusque gerendis virum acrem et industrium, eundem tamen maleficum naturâ et injustum. Ex quo omnibus, bene veritatem intuentibus, videri necesse est miserrimum. Ea enim ipsa, quæ concupierat, ne tum quidem, cum omnia se posse censebat, consequabatur. Qui cum esset bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus (etsi id quidem alius alio modo tradidit) abundaretque æqualium familiaritatibus et consuetudine propinquorum : credebat eorum nemini ; sed iis, quos ex familiis locupletum sibi delegerat, quibus no-

men servitutis ipse detraxerat, et quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris, corporis custodiam committebat. Ita propter injustam dominatûs cupiditatem in carcerem quodammodo ipse se incluserat. Quin etiam, ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit. Et tamen ab iis ipsis, cum jam essent adultæ, ferrum removit, instituitque, ut candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi et capillum adurerent. Cumque duas uxores haberet, sic noctu ad eas ventitabat, ut omnia specularetur, et perscrutaretur antè. Et, cum fossam latam cubiculari lecto circumdedisset, ejusque fossæ transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxisset: eum ipsum, cum forem cubiculi clauserat, detorquebat. Idemque cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, concionari ex turri altâ solebat. Atque is, cum pilâ ludere vellet (studiosè enim id facitabat) tunicamque poneret: adolescentulo tradidisse gladium dicitur. Hic, cum quidam familiaris jocans dixisset, *Huic quidem certè vitam tuam committas*; arrisissetque adolescens: utrumque jussit interfici; alterum, quia viam demonstravisset interimendi sui, alterum, quia id dictum risu approbavisset. Atque eo facto sic doluit, ut nihil gravius tulerit in vitâ: quem enim vehementer amârat, occiderat. Sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates. Cum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum.

57. *A Supper at Plato's.*

Timotheum, clarum hominem Athenis, et principem civitatis, ferunt, cum cœnavisset apud Platonem, eoque convivio admodum delectatus esset, vidissetque eum postridie, dixisse, “Vestræ quidem cœnæ non solum in præsentia, sed etiam postero die jucundæ sunt.”

58. *Philip reproves the Prodigality of Alexander.*

Præclare epistolâ quâdam Alexandrum filium Philippus accusat, quòd largitione benevolentiam Macedonum consecretur. “Quæ te, malum,” inquit, “ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fideles putares fore, quos pecuniâ cor-

rupisses? An tu id agis, ut Macedones non te regem suum, sed ministrum et præbitorem sperent fore?"

59. *Socrates' Opinion of Happiness.*

Socrates, cùm esset ex eo quæsitum, Archelaum, Perdiccæ filium, qui tum fortunatissimè haberetur, nonne beatum putaret? "Haud scio," inquit; nunquam "enim cum eo collocutus sum."—"Ain' tu? an tū aliter id scire non potes?"—"Nullo modo."—"Tu igitur ne de Persarum quidem regē magno potes dicere, beatusne sit?"—"An ego possim, cùm ignorem, quàm sit doctus, quàm vir bonus?"—"Quid? tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas?"—"Ita prorsus existimo, bonos, beatos; improbos, miseros."—"Miser ergo Archelaus?"—"Certè, si injustus."

60. *Hannibal reproves Phormio.*

Cùm Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, proque eo, quòd ejus nomen erat magnā apud omnes gloriā, invitatus esset ab hospitibus suis, ut Phormionem, peripateticum, si vellet, audiret; cùmque se non nolle dixisset, locutus esse dicitur, homo copiosus, aliquot horas de imperatoris officio, et de omni re militari. Tum, cùm cæteri, qui illum audierant, vehementer essent delectati, quærebant ab Hannibale, quidnam ipse de illo philosopho judicaret. Pœnus non optimè Græcè, sed tamen liberè, respondisse fertur, multos se deliros senes sæpè vidisse; sed qui magis, quàm Phormio, deliraret, vidisse neminem. Neque mehercule injuriā. Quid enim aut arrogantius, aut loquacius fieri potuit, quàm Hannibali, qui tot annos de imperio cum populo Romano omnium gentium victore certasset, Græcum hominem, qui nunquam hostem, nunquam castra vidisset, nunquam denique minimam partem ullius publici muneris attigisset, præcepta de re militari dare?

61. *Hunger is the best Sauce.*

Quis non videt, desiderii condiri epulas? Darius in fugâ, cum aquam turbidam, et cadaveribus inquinatam, bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius. Nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat. Nec esuriens Ptolemæus ederat; cui cum peragranti Ægyptum, comitibus non consecutis, cibarius in casâ panis datus esset, nihil visum est illo pane jucundius. Socratem ferunt, cum usque ad vesperum contentius ambularet, quæsitumque esset ex eo, quare id faceret: respondisse, se, quò melius cœnaret, opsonare ambulando famem. Quid? victum Lacedæmoniorum in phiditiis nonne videmus? ubi cum tyrannus cœnavisset Dionysius, negavit se jure illo nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, delectatum. Tum is, qui illa coxerat: “Minimè mirum; condimenta enim defuere.” “Quæ tandem?” inquit ille. “Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ad Eurotam, fames, sitis. His enim rebus Lacedæmoniorum epulæ congiuntur.”

62. *Excellent Memory of Themistocles.*

Fertur incredibili quâdam magnitudine consilii atque ingenii Atheniensis ille fuisse Themistocles: ad quem quidam doctus homo, atque imprimis eruditus accessisse dicitur, eique artem memoriæ, quæ tum primum proferebatur, pollicitus esse se traditurum. Cum ille quæsisset, quidnam illa ars efficere posset? dixisse illum doctorem, ut omnia meminisset; et ei Themistoclem respondisse, gratius sibi illum esse facturum, si se oblivisci, quæ vellet, quàm si meminisse, docuisset. Videsne, quæ vis in homine acerrimi ingenii, quàm potens et quanta mens fuerit? qui ita responderit, ut intelligere possemus, nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse: cum quidem ei fuerit optabilius, oblivisci posse potius, quod meminisse nollet, quàm, quod semel audivisset, vidissetve, meminisse.

63. *Simonides, the Inventor of the Art of Memory.*

Gratiam habeo Simonidi illi Ceio, quem primum ferunt artem memoriæ protulisse. Dicunt enim, cùm cœnaret Crannone in Thessaliâ Simonides apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, in quo multa ornandi causâ, poëtarum more, in Castorem scripta et Pollucem fuissent, nimis illum sordidè Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset pro illò carmine, daturum : reliquum a suis Tyndaridis, quos æquè laudâset, peteret, si ei videretur. Paulò post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret : juvenes stare ad januam duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere evocarent : surrexisse illum ipsum, prodiisse, vidisse neminem.* Hoc interim spatio conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse : eâ ruinâ ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse. Quos cùm humare vellent sui, nec possent obtritòs internoscere ullo modo : Simonides dicitur ex eo, quod meminisset, quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi fuisse. Hâc tum re admonitus invenisse fertur, ordinem esse maximè, qui memoriæ lumen afferret.

64. *The Island Delos.*

(Memoriæ ac literis proditum est,) Latonam ex longo errore, et fugâ, gravidam, et jam ad pariendum vicinam, temporibus exactis, confugisse Delum, atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse. Quâ ex opinione hominum illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur : tantaque ejus auctoritas religionis et est, et semper fuit, ut ne Persæ quidem, cùm bellum toti Græciæ, diis hominibusque, indixissent, et mille numero navium classem ad Delum appulissent, quidquam conarentur, aut violare, aut attingere.

65. *The Prisons of Syracuse.*

Lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis : plerique nôtis. Opus est ingens, magnificum, regum, ac tyrannorum.

Totum est ex saxo, in mirandam altitudinem depresso, et multorum operis penitus exciso. Nihil tam clausum ad exitus, nihil tam septum undique, nihil tam tutum ad custodias, nec fieri, nec cogitari potest. In has lautumias, si qui publicè custodiendi sunt, etiam ex cæteris oppidis Siciliæ deduci imperantur.

66. *Mithridates and Medea, flying from Pontus.*

Ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medæa illa quondam profugissè dicitur: quam prædicant in fugâ fratris sui membra in iis locis, quâ se parèns persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collectio dispersa, mœrorque patrius, celeritatem persequendi retardaret. Sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti, pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a majoribus acceperat, et ipse bello superiore ex totâ Asiâ direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit. Hæc dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Ita illum in persequendi studio mœror, hos lætitia, retardavit.

67. *Murder and Theft discovered.*

Strato medicus domi furtum fecit et cædem ejusmodi. Cùm esset in ædibus armarium, in quo sciret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri: noctu duos conservos dormientes occidit, in piscinamque dejecit: ipse armarii fundum exsecuit, et sestertiûm CL et auri quinque pondo abstulit, uno ex servis puero, non grandi, conscio. Furto postridie cognito, omnis suspicio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur. Cùm exsectio illa fundi in armario animadverteretur; quærebant homines, quonam modo fieri potuisset? Quidam ex amicis Sassiæ recordatus est, se nuper in auctione quandam vidisse in rebus minutis aduncam, ex omni parte dentatam, et tortuosam venire serrulam, quâ illud potuisse ita circumsecari videretur. ^{AT} ^{AT} : perquiritur a coactoribus. Invenitur ea serrula in pervenisse. Hoc initio suspicionis orto, et

apertè insimulato Stratone, puer ille conscius pertimuit : rem omnem dominæ indicavit : hominès in piscinâ inventi sunt : Strato in vincula coniectus est, atque etiam in tabernâ ejus nummi, nequaquam omnes, reperiuntur.—Hoc uno modo sæpè multorum improbitate depressa veritas emergit, et innocentiae defensio interclusa respirat : quòd aut ii, qui ad fraudem callidi sunt, non tantum audent, quantum excogitant ; aut illi, quorum eminent audacia atque projecta est, a consiliis malitiæ deseruntur. Quòd si aut confidens astutia, aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset.

68. *The Education of young Lucullus.*

In Tusculano cum essem, vellemque e bibliothecâ pueri Luculli quibusdam libris uti, veni in ejus villam, ut eos ipse (ut solebam) inde promerem. Quò quum venissem, M. Catonem, quem ibi nescieram, vidi in bibliothecâ sedentem, multis circumfustum Stoïcorum libris. Erat enim, ut scis, in eo inexhausta aviditas legendi, nec satiari poterat : quippe qui, ne reprehensionem quidem vulgi inanem reformidans, in ipsâ curiâ soleret legere, sæpè, dum senatus cogeretur, nihil operæ reipublicæ detrahens. Quò magis tum in summo otio maximâque copiâ quasi heluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clarâ re utendum est, videbatur. Quod quum accidisset, ut alter alterum nec opinatò videremus, surrexit statim. Deinde prima illa, quæ in congressu solemus : “ Quid tu,” inquit, “ huc ? a villâ enim, credo : et, si ibi te esse scîssem, ad te ipse venissem.” “ Heri,” inquam, “ ludis commissis, ex urbe profectus veni ad vesperum. Causa autem fuit huc veniendi, ut quosdam hinc libros promerem : et quidem, Cato, totam hanc copiam jam Lucullo nostro notam esse oportebit : nam his libris eum malo, quàm reliquo ornatu villæ, delectari. Est enim mihi magnæ curæ, quanquam hoc quidem proprium tuum munus est, ut ita erudiatur, ut et patri, et Cæpioni nostro, et tibi tam propinquo, respondeat. Laboro autem non sine causâ. Nam et avi ejus memoriâ moveor : (nec enim ig-

noras, quanti fecerim Cæpionem, qui, ut opinio mea fert, in principibus jam esset; si viveret :) et Lucullus mihi versatur ante oculos, vir, cùm omnibus excellens, tum mecum et amicitia, et omni voluntate, sententiâque, conjunctus." "Præclare," inquit, "facis, cùm et eorum memoriam tenes, quorum uterque tibi testamento liberos suos commendavit, et puerum diligis. Quod autem meum munus dicis, non equidem recuso: sed te adjungo socium. Addo etiam illud, multa jam mihi dare signa puerum et pudoris et ingenii. Sed ætatem vides." "Video equidem," inquam: "sed tamen jam infici debet iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior."

69. *The Love of Intelligence.*

Tantus est innatus in nobis cognitionis amor et scientiæ, ut nemo dubitare possit, quin ad eas res hominum natura, nullo emolumento invitata, rapiatur. Videmusne, ut pueri ne verberibus quidem a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreantur? ut pulsi requirant, et aliquid scire se gaudeant? ut aliis narrare gestiant? ut pompâ, ludis, atque ejusmodi spectaculis, teneantur, ob eamque rem vel famem et sitim perferant? Quid verò? qui ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectantur, nonne videmus, eos, nec valetudinis, nec rei familiaris habere rationem? omniaque perpeti ipsâ cognitione et scientiâ captos? et cum maximis curis et laboribus compensare eam, quam ex discendo capiant, voluptatem? Mihi quidem Homërus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur in iis, quæ de Sirenum cantibus finxerit. Neque enim vocum suavitate videntur, aut novitate quâdam et varietate cantandi, revocare eos solitæ, qui prætervehebantur: sed quia multa se scire profitebantur; ut homines ad earum saxa discendi cupiditate adhærescerent.

70. *Socrates Discourse before his Death.*

Magna me spes tenet, judices, bene mihi evenire, quòd mittar ad mortem. Necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus: ut aut sensus omnino omnes mors auferat, aut in

aliud quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur. Quamobrem, sive sensus exstinguitur, morsque ei somno similis est, qui nonnunquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimam quietem affert: dii boni! quid lucris est emori? aut quàm multi dies reperiri possunt, qui tali nocti anteponantur? cui si similis futura est perpetuitas omnis consequentis temporis, quis me beatior? Sin vera sunt, quæ dicuntur, migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui e vitâ excesserunt, incolunt: id multo jam beatius est, te, cum ab iis, qui se iudicum numero haberi volunt, evaseris, ad eos venire, qui verè iudices appellantur, Minoem, Rhadamanthum, Æacum, Triptolemum: convenireque eos, qui iustè, et cum fide, vixerint. Hæc peregrinatio mediocris vobis videri potest? ut verò colloqui cum Orpheo, Musæo, Homero, Hesiodo liceat, quanti tandem æstimatis? equidem sæpè emori, si fieri posset, vellem, ut ea, quæ dico, mihi liceret invenire. Quantâ delectatione autem afficerer, cum Palamedem, cum Ajacem, cum alios, iudicio iniquorum circumventos, convenirem! tentarem etiam summi regis, qui maximas copias duxit ad Trojam, et Ulyssis, Sisyphique, prudentiam: nec ob eam rem, cum hæc exquirerem, sicut hîc faciebam, capite damnarer. Nec vos quidem, iudices, ii, qui me absolvistis, mortem timueritis. Nec enim cuiquam bono mali quidquam evenire potest, nec vivo nec mortuo: nec unquam ejus res a diis immortalibus negligentur. Nec mihi ipsi hoc accidit fortuito. Nec verò ego iis, a quibus accusatus sum, aut a quibus condemnatus, habeo, quòd succenseam, nisi quòd mihi nocere se crediderunt.—Sed tempus est, jam hinc abire me, ut morior, vos, ut vitam agatis. Utrum autem sit melius, dii immortales sciunt: hominem quidem scire arbitror neminem.

71. *Horatius Cocles.*

Cum Porsenna, rex Etruscorum, Romam infestò exercitu venisset, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant, urbem ipsam sepiunt præsidiis; alia muris, alia Tiberi ob-

jecto videbantur tuta. Pons sublicius iter pænè hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, qui, positus fortè in statione pontis, cùm captum repentino impetu Janiculum, atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens, obtestansque Deum et hominum fidem, testabatur: *nequidquam, deserto præsidio, eos fugere. Si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, jam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque, quàm in Janiculo, fore. Itaque monere, prædicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quâcunque vi possent, interrumpant. Se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsistè, excepturum.* Vadiit inde in primum aditum pontis, obversisque cominus ad ineundum prælium armis, ipse miraculo audaciæ obstupescit hostes. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Lartium, ac T. Herminium. Cum his primam periculi procellam parumper sustinuit. Deinde eos quoque ipsos, exigua parte pontis relictâ, revocantibus qui rescindebant, cedere in tutum coëgit. Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum: nunc singulos provocare, nunc increpare omnes: *Servitia regum superborum, suæ libertatis immemores, alienam oppugnatum venire.* Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, dum alius alium, ut prælium incipiant, circumspectant. Pudor deinde commovit aciem, et clamore sublato undique in unum hostem tela conjiciunt. Quæ cùm in objecto cuncta scuto hæssissent, neque ille minùs obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu; jam impetu conabantur detrudere virum, quum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Tum Cocles, *Tiberine pater, inquit, te sancte precor, hæc arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias.* Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit, multisque super incidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit; rem ausus plus famæ habituram ad posteros, quàm fidei.

72. *Mucius Scaevola.*

Cùm Porsenna nihilò minùs Romam obsideret, et frumenti esset cum summâ caritatè inopia; Mucio adolescenti nobili indignum videbatur, populum Romanum ab iisdem Etruscis obsideri, quorum sæpè exercitus fuderit. Itaque magno audacique aliquo facinore eam indignitatem vindicandam ratus, primò suâ sponte penetrare in hostium castra constituit: dein metuens, ne, si consulum injussu et ignaris omnibus iret, fortè deprehensus a custodibus Romanis retraheretur ut transfuga, fortunâ tum urbis crimen adfirmante, senatum adiit: *Transire Tiberim, inquit, Patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo: non prædo, nec populationum invicem ultor. Majus, si dii juvant, in animo est facinus.* Appröbant Patres. Abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur. Ubi eò venit, in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribūnal constitit. Ibi cùm stipendium fortè militibus daretur, et scribe cum rege sedens pari ferè ornatu multa ageret, eumque milites vulgò adirent; timens sciscitari, uter Porsenna esset, ne, ignorando regem, semet ipse aperiret, quis esset: scribam pro rege obtruncat. Vadentem inde, quâ per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cùm, concursu ad clamorem facto, comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunæ minas metuendus magis, quàm metuens: “Romanus sum,” inquit, “civis. C. Mucium vocant. Hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est, quàm fuit ad cædem. Et facere et pati fortia, Romanum est. Nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi: longus post me ordo est, idem petentium decus. Proinde in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo: ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiæ. Hoc tibi juvenus Romana indicimus bellum. Nullam aciem, nullum prælium timueris. Uni tibi, et cum singulis, res erit.” Cùm rex simul irâ infensus periculoque conterritus, circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, nisi expromeret properè, quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages jaceret: *En tibi,* inquit, *ut*

sentias, quàm vile corpus sit iis, qui magnam gloriam vident; dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit. Quam cùm velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo: propè attonitus miraculo rex, cùm ab sede suâ prosilisset, amoverique ab altaribus juvenem jussisset: Tu verò abi, inquit, in te magis, quàm in me, hostilia ausus. Juberem macte virtute esse, si pro meâ patriâ ista virtus staret. Nunc jure belli liberum te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto. Tum Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum: Quandoquidem, inquit, est apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me, quod minis nequâsti; trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanæ, ut in te hâc viâ grassaremur. Mea prima sors fuit. Cæteri, ut cuique ceciderit primo, quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore, aderunt. Mucium dimissum, cui postea Scævola a clade dextræ manûs cognomen inditum, legati a Porsennâ Romanam secuti sunt. Adeò moverat eum et primi periculi casus, quo nihil se præter errorem insidiatoris texisset, et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, ut pacis condiciones ultro ferret Romanis.

73. *Camillus.*

Romani, Camillo duce, obsidebant Falerios, Faliscorum urbem. Mos erat Faliscis, eodem magistro liberorum et comite uti: simulque plures pueri unius curæ demandabantur. Principum liberos, sicut ferè fit, qui scientiâ videbantur præcellere, erudiebat. Is quum in pace instituisset, pueros ante urbem lusûs exercendique causâ producere: nihil eo more per belli tempus intermisso, tum modò brevioribus, modò longioribus spatiis trahendo eos a portâ, lusu sermonibusque variatis, longiùs solito, ubi res dedit, progressus, inter stationes eos hostium castraque inde Romana in prætorium ad Camillum perduxit. Ibi scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit: Falerios se in manus Romanis tradisse, quando eos pueros, quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint, in potestatem dediderit. Quæ ubi Camillus audivit: *Non ad similem, inquit, tui nec populum,*

nec imperatorem scelestus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti. Nobis cum Faliscis, quæ pacto fit humano, societas non est. Quam ingeneravit natura, utrisque est eritque. Sunt et belli, sicut pacis jura, justèque ea non minùs, quàm fortiter didicimus gerere. Arma habemus, non adversus eam ætatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armatos, et ipsos, qui nec læsi, nec lacesiti a nobis castra Romana ad Vejos oppugnârunt. Eos tu, quantum in te fuit, novo scelere vicisti: ego Romanis artibus, virtute, opere, armis, sicut Vejos, vincam. Denudatum deinde eum, manibus post tergum illigatis, reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit, virgasque eis, quibus proditorum agerent in urbem verberantes, dedit. Ad quod spectaculum concursu populi, primum facto, deinde a magistratibus de re novâ vocato senatu, tanta mutatio animis est injecta, ut, qui modò efferati odio irâque, Vejentium exitium penè, quàm Capenatium pacem mallent, apud eos pacem universa posceret civitas. Fides Romana, justitia imperatoris, in foro et curiâ celebrantur, consensuque omnium legati ad Camillum in castra, atque inde permissu Camilli Romam ad senatum, qui dederent Falerios, proficiscuntur. Introducti ad senatum ita locuti traduntur: *Patres Conscripti, victoriâ, cui nec Deus, nec homo quisquam invideat, victi a vobis et imperatore vestro, dedimus nos vobis; rati, quo nihil victori pulchrius est, meliùs nos sub imperio vestro, quàm legibus nostris victuros. Eventu hujus belli duo salutaria exempla prodita humano generi sunt. Vos fidem in bello, quàm præsentem victoriâ maluistis: nos fide provocati, victoriâ ultro detulimus. Sub ditione vestrà sumus. Mittite, qui arma, qui obsides, qui urbem patentibus portis accipiant. Nec vos fidem vestrâ, nec nos imperii vestri pænitebit.* Camillo et ab hostibus, et a civibus gratiæ actæ. Pace datâ, exercitus Romam reductus.



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OUTLINES

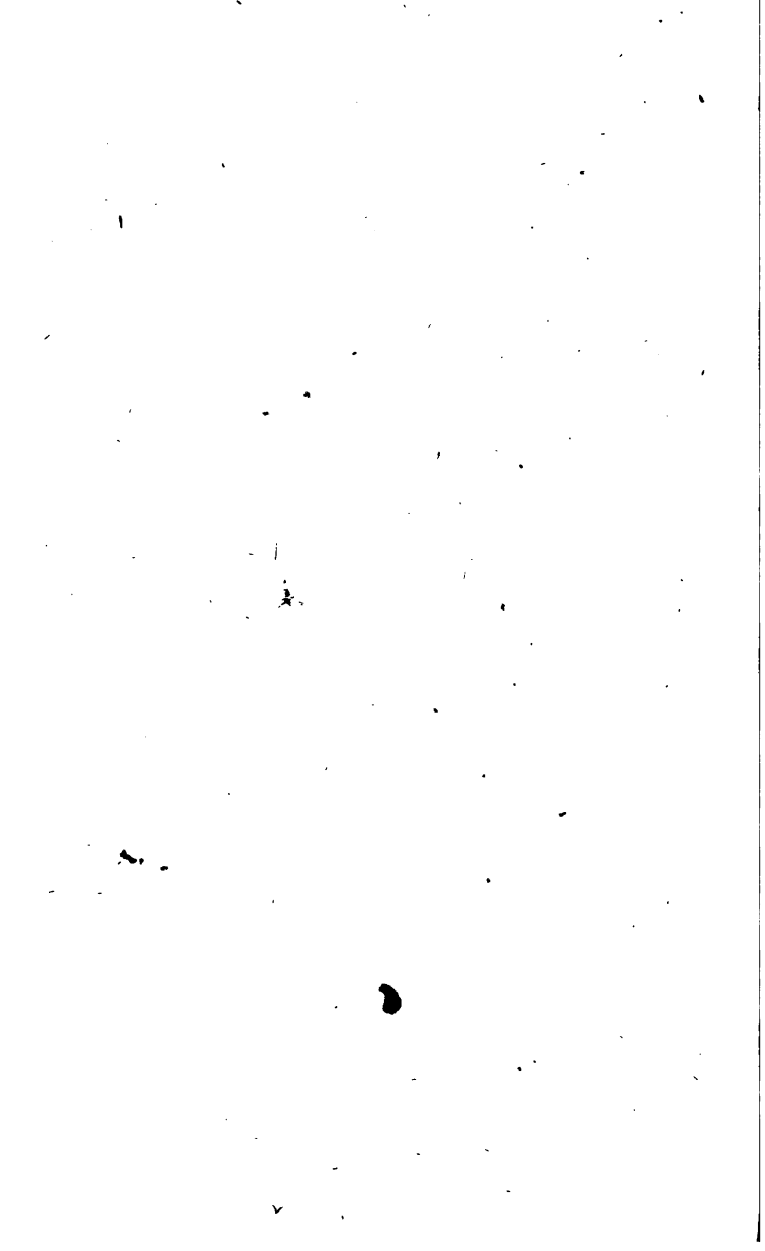
OF THE

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD,

SELECTED FROM JUSTIN AND NEPOS

BY

FREDERIC JACOBS.



A. REGNUM ASSYRIORUM.

1. *Ninus.* (*Justin. I. 1.*)

Antiquissimis temporibus primi in Asiâ Assyrii regnum condidisse feruntur. Horum rex Ninus, A. C.
1345. primùm finitimis, tum aliis post alios populis perdomitis, totius Orientis populos subegit. Postremum ei bellum cum Zoroastre, rege Bactrianorum, fuit, qui primus dicitur artes magicas invenisse, siderumque motus diligentissimè spectâsse. Hoc occiso ipse decessit, relicto impubere adhuc filio Ninyâ, et uxore Semiramide.

2. *Semiramis.* (*Ibid. I. 2.*)

Semiramis nec filio immaturo imperium tradere, nec ipsa palàm capessere ausa, sexum dissimulans, brachia et crura velamentis, caput tiarâ tegit; et, ne novo habitu aliquid occultare videretur, eodem modo et populum vestiri jussit; quem morem vestis exinde gens universa servavit. Sic Semiramis primis regni initiis Ninyas esse credita est. Magnas deinde res gessit, ita ut mulier etiam viros virtute superare videretur. Babyloniam condidit, murumque urbi cocto latere circumdedit. Nec contenta regni terminos tueri, Æthiopiam imperio adjecit, et Indiæ bellum intulit. Ad postremum a filio interfecta est, duo et quadraginta annos post Ninum rerum potita. Ninyas contentus imperio a parentibus sibi tradito, belli studia deposuit, et veluti sexum cum matre mutâisset, in foeminarum turbâ consenuit.

Posteriores ejus hoc exemplum secuti sunt. Imperium Assyrii mille trecentos annos tenuerunt.

3. *Sardanapalus.* _ (*Ibid.* I. 3.)

A. C. 825. Postremus apud eos regnavit Sardanapālus, vir muliere mollior. Ad quem quum fortē Arbaces,

Medis a rege praepositus, venisset, invenit eum inter mulierum greges, muliebri habitu, et purpuram colorem, et pensa virginibus dividendam. Quibus visis, indignatus Arbaces, tot viros huic foeminae parere, omnem rem ad amicos retulit, negatque se ei obedire posse, qui se foeminam esse malit quam virum. Fit igitur conjuratio. Bellum Sardanapalo inferitur. Quo ille audito, primum, ut mulieres solent, latebras circumspicit; mox deinde cum paucis et incompositis in bellum progreditur. Victus praelio in regiam se recipit, ubi exstructo incensoque rogo et se et divitias in flammam conjecit. Quo solo facinore virum se praestitit.

B. REGNUM MEDORUM ET PERSARUM.

1. *Astyages.* (*Justin.* I. 4.)

A. C. 825-558. Sardanapalo sublato quum Arbaces rex esset constitutus, imperium ab Assyriis ad Medos translatum est. Post multos deinde reges ad Astyagem descendit. Hic aliquando per somnum vidit e sinu filiae Mandanes vitem enatam, cujus palmitibus omnis Asia obumbraretur. Consulti harioli, qui somnia interpretabantur, responderunt, nepotem regi ex filia natum iri, qui et avum regno spoliaret omnemque Asiam subigeret. Hoc responso perterritus, Astyages filiam Cambysi in matrimonium dedit, mediocris fortunae viro, ex gente Persarum, quae tunc temporis nullis adhuc rebus gestis illustrabatur. Sed ne sic quidem ab omni metu liberatus est.

2. *Cyri natales. (Ibid. I. 4.)*

Quum itaque Mandane puerum peperisset, Astyages eum Harpago, arcanorum suorum participi, occidendum dedit. Is veritus, ne Mandane aliquando necati infantis ultionem a se exigeret, pastori regii pecoris puerum exponendum tradit. Fortè eodem tempore et ipsi pastori filius natus erat. Ejus igitur uxor, auditâ regii infantis expositione, maritum precibus movit, ut sibi afferret ostenderetque puerum. Cujus precibus fatigatus pastor reversus in silvam, juxta infantem invenit canem, ubera parvulo præbentem, et a feris alitibusque defendentem. Motus et ipse misericordiâ, quâ canem motam viderat, puerum deferret ad stabula, eâdem cane anxie prosequente. Quem ubi in manus mulier accepit, ille eam risu et blanditiis ita cepit, ut puerum a se nollet dimittere, maritoque precibus persuaderet, ut suum ipsius puerum exponeret, altero servato. Atque ita permutatâ sorte parvulorum, hic pro filio pastoris educatur, ille pro nepote Astyages exponitur.

3. *Cyrus agnoscitur. (Ibid. I. 5.)*

Puer deinde quum inter pastores esset, Cyri nomen accepit. Ibi aliquando rex inter ludentes creatus, contumaces flagellis cecidit; ob quam contumeliam puerorum parentes irati regem adierunt, querentes, quod ingenui pueri a servo regio verberibus essent affecti. Rex puerum accessitum quum interrogasset, quomodo ausus esset illos verberare, ille, vultu nihil mutato, se ut regem fecisse respondit. Hoc responsum puerique constantiam admiratus Astyages, somnium, quod olim viderat, sibi in mentem revocat, quumque et vultus similitudo, et expositionis tempora convenirent, nepotem agnovit. Et quoniam somnium exitum habuisse existimabat, quod Cyrus regnum inter pastores gessisset, puero quidem pepercit, sed Harpago ob imperium neglectum iratus, filium ejus interfecit patrique epulandum apposuit.

4. *Harpagus Astyagen prodit. (Ibid. I. 5.)*

Ab initio quidem Harpagus dissimulavit dolorem, sed intentus occasioni vindictæ exercendæ, tempore interjecto, quum adolevisset Cyrus, omnia ei perscripsit : ut Astyages eum interfici jusserit, ut suo beneficio sit servatus, ut ipse filium crudelitate regis amiserit. Deinde eum hortatus, ut exercitum parat, pronamque ad regnum viam ingrediatur ; simul Medorum ipsi transitionem promittit. Epistola, quia regis custodes omnes adhuc obsidebant, exenterato lepori inseritur, lepusque Cyro apud Persas degenti per fidum servum mittitur.

5. *Cyrus exercitum parat. (Ibid. I. 6.)*

Cyrus, Harpagi epistolis lectis, nihil cunctatus, populum convocavit, eoque in locum silvestrem adducto, silvam securibus excidi jussit. Quod quum strenuè fecissent, eosdem postero die ad epulas invitat. Deinde quum alacriores ipso convivio factos videret, rogat, si conditio esset proposita, utrùm hesterni diei laborem, an præsentium epularum hilaritatem prælaturi essent? omnibusque clamantibus, *se præsentibus præferre epulas* ; ait : *Hesterno die omnem vitam similem agetis, quamdiu Medis parebitis : at si me sequemini, efficiam, ut per omnem vitam epulas agere videamini.*

6. *Astyages regno exuitur. (Ibid. I. 6.)*

A. C. Lætis omnibus, Medis bellum infert. Astyages
558. Harpago summam belli committit, oblitus injuriarum, quibus eum affecerat. At ille exercitum acceptum statim Cyro tradit, regisque crudelitatem defectione ulciscitur. Quod ubi Astyages audivit, contractis undique auxiliis ipse in Persas proficiscitur, variamque ibi belli fortunam expertus, tandem in prælio capitur. Cyrus avo regnum abstulit, eumque maximæ genti Hyrcanorum præposuit. Nam in Medos reverti ipse noluit. Hic finis Medorum imperii fuit. Regnaverunt annos trecentos quinquaginta.

7. *Cyrus Lydiam et Cræsum superat. (Ibid. I. 7.)*

Initio regni Cyrus civitates, quæ Medorum tributariæ fuerant, bello domuit. Deinde quum adversus Babylonios bellum gereret, Cræsus, rex Lydorum, cujus opes et divitiæ illâ tempestate insignes erant, Babylonius auxilium tulit; eoque victo, Cyrus bellum in Lydiam transfert. Ibi Cræsi exercitus, fortunâ prioris prælii jam perculsus, nullo negotio funditur, Cræsus ipse capitur. Victor, clementiâ erga victum usus, et vitam ei et patrimonii partem concessit. Interjecto deinde tempore, occupato in aliis bellis Cyro, Lydi rebellavêre. Quibus iterum victis arma et equi adempti, jussique sunt cauponias et ludicras artes exercere. Sic gens, industriâ quondam potens, mollitiæ et luxuriâ effceminata, virtutem pristinam perdidit.

8. *Cyrus interficitur. (Ibid. I. 8.)*

Cyrus, subactâ Asiâ, Scythiis bellum infert. Erat eo tempore Scytharum regina, Tomyris, quæ quum hostes Araxis fluminis transitu prohibere posset, iis transire permisit, existimans, faciliorem sibi intra terminos regni pugnam fore. Itaque Cyrus, trajectis copiis, quum aliquantis in Scythiam processisset, castra metatus est. Deinde, simulato metu, quasi refugiens, castra deseruit, atque in iis vini affatim, et quæ epulis erant necessaria, reliquit. Quod quum reginæ nuntiatum esset, adolescentulum filium ad insequendum hostem cum tertiâ parte copiarum misit. Quum ventum ad Cyri castra esset, adolescens, rei militaris ignarus, omissis hostibus, milites suos insuetos vino se onerare patitur. Quibus cognitis, Cyrus reversus per noctem, ebrios opprimit, omnesque Scythas unâ cum reginæ filio interfecit. Amisso tanto exercitu, et, quod gravius erat, unico filio Tomyris, ultionem meditata, hostes recenti victoriâ exultantes, pari fraude decipit. Quippe simulato timore propter cladem recens acceptam refugiens, Cyrum ad angustias usque produxit.

Ibi compositis insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege trucidavit. Tum caput Cyri amputatum in utrem humano sanguine repletum conjici jubet, cum hâc exprobratione crudelitatis : *Satia te, inquit, sanguine, quem sitisti, cujusque insatiabilis semper fuisti.* Cyrus regnavit annos triginta.

9. *Cāmbyſis regnum et interitus.* (*Ibid. I. 9.*)

A. C. 525-522. Cyro successit filius Cāmbyſes, qui imperio patris Ægyptum adjecit. Ægyptiorum offensus superstitionibus, Apis cæterorumque deorum ædes dirui jubet. Ad Jovis quoque Ammonis nobilissimum templum expugnandum milites misit, qui arenæ tempestate excitatæ molibus oppressi sunt. Post hæc per quietem vidit, fratrem suum Smerdin esse regnaturum. Quo somnio exterritus, non dubitavit post sacrilegia etiam parricidium facere; et mago cuidam mandavit, ut Smerdin interficeret. Interim ipse, equum, ut narrant, conscendens, gladio suâ sponte evaginato, vulneratus occubuit.

10. *Pseudo Smerdis.* (*Ibid. I. 9.*)

A. C. 522. Nuntio de regis morte accepto, ille, cui parricidium a rege mandatum fuerat, fratrem Cāmbyſis, cui regnum debebatur, occidit, suumque ipsius fratrem Oropasten, interfecto Smerdi ore et corporis habitu simillimum, in illius locum subjecit. Quæ res eò occultior fuit, quòd apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occulitur. Sed postquam unus et alter fraudem suspicari cœpit, Ostānes, vir nobilis, filiam suam, quæ inter regias pellices erat, interrogavit, an Cyri filius rex esset. Ille se id scire negabat. Tum eam dormientis caput pertractare jubet: nam mago illi Cāmbyſes aures olim utrasque præciderat. Factus deinde per filiam certior, sine auribus esse regem, nobilissimis Persarum rem indicat, eosque in cædem falsi regis impellit. Septem tantum conscii fuere hujus conjurationis, qui, postquam se sa-

cramento obstrinxerant, extemplo ad regiam pergunt, ferro sub veste occultato. Ibi obviis interfectis, quum ad regem penetrâssent, pugnâ in tenebris ortâ, Gobryas, unus conjuratorum, Oropasten complexus medium, socios ut ferirent hortatus est; cunctantesque, ne eum pro mago transfoderent, vel per suum corpus adigere ferrum jussit. Tum fortunâ ita regente Gobryâ incolumi, magus interficitur.

11. *Darius Hystaspis rex creatur.* (Ibid. I. 10.)

Quibus peractis, conjurati virtute et nobilitate pares, pacti sunt inter se, ut die statutâ omnes equos ante regiam primo mane perducerent; et cujus equus inter Solis ortum hinnitum primus edidisset, is rex esset. Nam et Solem Persæ unum deum esse credunt, et equos eidem deo sacratos putant. Erat autem inter conjuratos Darius, Hystaspis filius; cui, de eventu sollicito, equi custos ait: "Si hæc res, quam tu dicis, victoriam decernit, nihil negotii superesse existima." Tum per noctem, pridie constitutam diem, equum ad eundem locum ducit, simulque equam. Posterâ die itaque quum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent, Darii equus, cognito loco, ubi equam viderat, hinnitum statim edidit. Quo auspicio audito, omnes confestim equis desilierunt, et Darium regem salutaverunt. Populus quoque universus, principum secutus judicium, eundem regem constituit. Principio regni Cyri filiam in matrimonium duxit, regalibus nuptiis regnum firmaturus; ut non tam in extraneum translatum, quàm in familiam Cyri reversum esse videretur.

12. *Zopyri dolo Babylonia capitur.* (Ibid. I. 10.)

Interjecto deinde tempore, quum Assyrii descivissent, et Babyloniâ occupâssent, difficilisque urbis expugnatio esset, unus de interfectori- bus magorum Zopyrus, domi se verberibus lacerari toto corpore jubet; tum naso, auribus, et labiis abscissis, regi se inopianti offert. Jam quum Darius ejus adspectu at-

A. C.
521.

A. C.
516.

tonitus, auctorem tam foedæ lacerationis requireret, ille, quo consilio hoc fecerit, edocet; rebusque cum rege compositis, transfugæ titulo in Babyloniam proficiscitur. Ibi ostendit populo laniatum corpus regisque Darii jussu se tam crudeliter affectum esse queritur, persuadetque mirantibus, ut se in urbem reciperent. Omnibus et virtus viri et nobilitas pariter nota erat, nec de fide dubitabant, quam corpus verberibus laniatum satis probare videbatur. Receptus igitur, omnium suffragio dux constituitur, et acceptâ parvâ manu, semel iteruinque Persarum copias consultò cedentes fundit. Ad postremum universus ei creditur exercitus. Hunc Dario prodit, urbemque ipsam in ejus potestatem redigit.

13. *Darii expeditio contra Scythas. (Ibid. II. 5.)*

A. C. Multis in Asiâ feliciter gestis, Darius Scythis
514. bellum intulit, et armatis septingentis millibus hominum, Scythiam ingressus, quam hostes ei pugnae potestatem non facerent, metuens, ne interrupto ponte Istri, reditus sibi intercluderetur, amissis octoginta millibus hominum, trepidus refugit. Inde Macedoniam domuit. Paulò post, quam cognovisset, Athenienses Ionibus contra se auxilium tulisse, bello eos adortus est. Quod quo eventu gestum sit, in Atheniensium historiâ narrabitur.

14. *Filiorum Darii de Regno Contentio. (Ibid. II. 10.)*

A. C. Persarum legionibus in campo Marathonio magno
485. prælio superatis, Darius, bellum instauraturus; in ipso apparatu decedit, relictis multis filiis, et in regno et ante regnum susceptis. Ex his Artemenes, maximus natu, ætatis privilegio, regnum sibi vindicabat; Xerxes, quòd patre ad regiam dignitatem sublato, primus genitus esset. Hoc certamen duo fratres concordi animo ad patrum suum Artaphernem deferunt, qui, domi cognita causâ, Xerkem præposuit: adeoque fraterna fuit conten-

tio, ut nec victor insultaret, nec victus doleret; ipsoque litis tempore munera sibi invicem mitterent.

15. *Xerxes bellum adversus Græciam parat.*
(*Ibid. II. 10.*)

Igitur Xerxes bellum a patre cœptum adversus Græciam denuo instruxit, eique apparatusi quinquennium insumpsit. Septingenta millia ex regni sui provinciis armâsse dicitur, et trecenta millia auxiliariorum; ut non immeritò proditum sit, flumina ab exercitu ejus siccata esse, Græciamque omnem vix capere exercitum ejus potuisse. Naves quoque mille ducentas numero habuisse dicitur. Huic tanto agmini dux defuit. Rex enim primus in fugâ, postremus in prælio semper visus est. In periculis timidus, ubi metus abesset, inflatus erat.

A. C.
480.

16. *Pugna ad Thermopylas.* (*Ibid. II. 11.*)

Ejus introitus in Græciam quàm terribilis, tam turpis discessus fuit. Nam quum Leonidas, rex Spartanorum, cum quatuor millibus militum angustias Thermopylarum occupâset, Xerxes contemptu paucitatis eos aggreditur. Triduo ibi pugnatum, magnaque in Persarum exercitu cædes est edita. Quartâ die quum nuntiatum esset Leonidæ, summum montium cacumen a viginti millibus hostium teneri, socios hortatur, *recedant et se ad meliora patriæ tempora reservent; sibi cum Spartanis fortunam esse experiendam.* Tum cæteri discessere; soli Lacedæmonii remanserunt. Hi omnes Xerxis castra adorti, post ingentem cædem editam ibi occubuerunt.

A. C.
480.

17. *Xerxes Græciâ vastatâ fugatur.* (*Ibid. II. 12.*)

Tum Xerxes maris fortunam experiri statuit. Sed ante navalis prælii congressionem misit quatuor millia armatorum Delphos ad templum Apollinis diripiendum. Quæ manus tota imbribus et fulminibus deleta est, ut intelligerent, quàm nullæ essent homi-

A. C.
480.

num adversus Deos vires. Post hæc Thespias et Plataeas et Athenas vacuas hominibus incendit; et quoniam ferro in homines non poterat, in ædificia igne grassatur. Cum incendii flammæ quum viderent Græci in classe circum Salamina insulam statutam, dissensio inter principes orta est, quum plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent mœnibusque se defenderent. Tum Themistocles, Atheniensium imperator, timens, ne discessu sociorum vires Græciæ minuerentur, per servum fidum Xerxi nuntiat, *uno in loco eum contractas Græciæ vires facillimè opprimere posse. Quòd si populi, qui jam abire vellent, dissiparentur, majori labore ei singulos consecrandos esse.* Hoc dolo impulit regem, ut signum pugnae daret. Græci quoque adventu hostium coacti sunt prælium collatis viribus capessere. Interea rex, velut spectator pugnae, in litore remanet. Artemisia autem, regina Halicarnassi, quæ in auxilium Xerxi venerat, plurima in hoc navali prælio virtutis documenta dedit. Sic illo tempore in viro muliebris timor, in muliere virilis conspiciebatur audacia. Quum prælium anceps esset, Iones, qui cum rege pugnant, a Themistocle instigati, pugnae se paulatim subtrahere cœperunt; quorum defectio animos cæterorum fregit. Itaque circumspicientes fugam pelluntur Persæ, et mox, prælio victi, in fugam vertuntur.

18. *Xerxis in Asiam reditus. (Ibid. II. 13.)*

A. C.
480. Hæc clade perculsus Xerxes domum redire statuit, parte exercitûs cum Mardonio in Græciâ relictâ. Sed Græci, auditâ regis fugâ, consilium ineunt pontis rumpendi, quo ille Hellespontum junxerat, ut intercluso reditu cum reliquiis exercitûs deleteretur. Sed Themistocles timens, ne interclusi hostes iter, quod aliter non pateret, ferro patefacerent, servum ad Xerxem mittit, certioremq; facit consilii a Græcis capti; et occupare transitum, maturatâ fugâ, jubet. Ille perculsus nuntio, tradit ducibus milites perducendos; ipse cum paucis Abÿdon contendit. Ubi quum solutum pontem hibernis tem-

pestatibus offendisset, piscatoriâ scaphâ trepidus trajecit. Pedestrium copiarum, quas ducibus tradiderat, maxima pars peste et inopiâ periit; tantaque vis mali fuit, ut viâ cadaveribus implerentur, alitesque et feræ, in prædam intentæ, exercitum sequerentur.

19. *Persæ apud Plataeas et Mycalen victi. (Ib. II. 14. Corn. Nep. Vit. Cim. c. 2. Vit. Aristid. c. 2.*

Cæterum fortuna Persarum cum duce mutata non est. Mardonius prælio apud Plataeas victus A. C. 479. ipse periit; pauci militum fugâ elapsi sunt. Eodem fortè die; quo Mardonii copię deletæ sunt, etiam navali prælio in Asiâ sub monte Mycæle adversus Persas dimicatum est. Ibi ante prælium commissum, quum classes ex adverso starent, fama ad utrumque exercitum venit, vicisse Græcos et Mardonii copias deletas esse. Qui nuntius, ut par erat, Græcorum fortitudinem et fiduciam auxit, Persarum animos fregit. Captæ sunt ibi, Cimonis præcipuè virtute atque consilio, ducentæ naves Cypriorum et Phœnicum, eodemque die in terrâ maxima vis barbarorum prostrata est. Post hanc victoriam maritimæ res Atheniensium in dies magis florere cœperunt. Quum enim antea et terrâ et mari duces essent Lacedæmonii, factum est, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. Hoc imprimis Aristidi debebatur, qui, cum in communi Græciæ classe esset simul cum Pausaniâ, duce Lacedæmoniorum, summâ æquitate et humanitate effecit, ut Græciæ civitates, superbiâ Pausaniæ offensæ, ad Atheniensium sese societatem applicarent, hosque sibi duces adversus barbaros deligerent. Hoc autem imperio ita usi sunt Athenienses, ut brevi pòst tempore soli in mari regnare viderentur.

20. *Xerxis familia, post regis cædem, domesticis seditionibus agitata. (Justin. III. 1.)*

A. C. 467. Post bellum in Græciâ infelicitè gestum, Xerxes, terror antea gentium, etiam suis contemptui esse cœpit. Quippe Artabanus, præfectus ejus, deficiente quotidie regis majestate, spem regni concepit animo, et cum septem robustissimis filiis regiam vesperi ingressus, Xerxem trucidavit. Tum ut filios regis, votis suis obsistentes, amoveret, Artaxerxi, admodum puero, persuasit, regem a Dario, qui erat adolescens, occisum esse, quo maturius regno potiretur, eumque impulit, ut patris, cædem in fratre vindicaret. Quum ventum ad domum Darii esset, hic dormiens inventus interficitur. Quo facto, ut etiam Artaxerxem tolleret, Artabanus, principum de regno certamina metuens, assumit in societatem concilii Bacabasum : qui præsentì rerum statu contentus, rem prodit Artaxerxi, quomodo pater ejus occisus, ut frater falsâ parricidii suspitione oppressus esset, quænam ipsi denique pararentur insidiæ. His cognitis Artaxerxes in posterum diem armatum exercitum adesse jubet, recogniturus et numerum militum et in armis industriam singulorum. Itaque quum inter cæteros et ipse Artabanus armatus assisteret, rex simulavit, se breviorè loricam habere, jussitque Artabanum suam secum commutare ; tum exuentem se et nudatum gladio trajecit, simulque filios ejus corripit jubet. Atque ita egregius juvenis et cædem patris et se ab insidiis Artabani vindicavit.

21. *Intestina discordia in regno Persarum gliscit. (Just. V. 11.)*

A. C. 425-401. Artaxerxem secutus est filius Xerxes, qui post breve quadraginta quinque dierum regnum a Sogdiano occisus est. Qui regnum scelere occupatum, quum cædibus tueri conaretur, post septem menses a Dario prælio superatus periit. Sub his regibus imperium Persarum principum discordiis populorumque seditionibus agitatum magis magisque inclinari cœpit. Darius moriens

Artaxerxi, majori natu filio, qui Mnemon appellabatur, regnum, minori, Cyro, urbes Lydiæ, quibus præfectus fuit, testamento legavit. Sed Cyro judicium patris injuria videbatur; itaque occultè adversus fratrem bellum paravit. Quod quum nuntiatum esset Artaxerxi, Cyrum ad se accessitum compedibus aureis vinxit, interfecissetque, nisi mater prohibuisset.

22. *Cyrus in bello adversus fratrem suscepto perit.*
(Just. V. 11.)

Quod periculum quum effugisset, Cyrus jam non occultè bellum, sed palàm parare cœpit; auxilia undique contrahit. Sed quum in proelio commisso fratrem imprudentiùs aggreditur, hunc quidem equi fuga pèriculo subtrahit, Cyrus autem a cohorte regiâ circumventus interficitur. In eo proelio decem millia Græcorum in auxilio Cyri fuère; quæ et in cornu, in quo steterant, vicerunt, et post mortem Cyri neque armis a tanto exercitu vinci, neque dolo capi potuerunt, sed per indomitas rationes et gentes barbaras, virtute suâ confisi, in patriam revertuntur.

A. C.
401.

23. *Artaxerxis filii in patrem conjurant.* (Just. X. 1. 2.)

Artaxerxi ex pellicibus centum et quindecim filii fuère, sed tres tantum justo matrimonio suscepti, Darius, Ariarates, et Ochus. Ex his Darium per indulgentiam pater, contra morem Persarum, regem vivus fecit. Sed hic paternâ pietate nihil motus, interficiendi patris consilium cepit. Occiso quippe Cyro, Aspasiâ, pellicem ejus, in regium gynæceum translata, a patre sibi dari postulaverat. Hic, pro suâ in liberos indulgentiâ, primò se id facturum esse dixerat; mox pœnitentiâ ductus, Solis eam sacerdotio præfecit, quo munere ab omni virorum consortio prohibebatur. Hinc exacerbatu juvenis cum quinquaginta fratribus in patrem conjuravit; sed deprehensus cum sociis pœnas parricidii dedit. Conjuges quoque conjuratorum

20. *Xerxis familia, post r
bus agitata.*

A. C. Post bellum in
467. es, terror antea
esse cœpit. Q

deficiente quotidie regi
animo, et cum septem
ingressus, Xerxem tru
suis obsistentes, amos
persuasit, regem a D
se, quo maturius regi
cædem in fratre vi

Darii esset, hic domi
ut etiam Artaxerx

regno certamina :

Bacabasum : qui

dit Artaxerxi, qu

parricidii suspici

pararentur insidi

diem armatum

numerum milit

que quum int

ret, rex simi

Artabanum

nudatum g

Atque ita

Artabani

us filia Atthis regioni nomen dedit. Post
 tyon regnavit, qui primus Minervæ urbem sa-
 men civitati Athenas dedit. Hujus temporibus
 vies majorem partem populorum Græciæ ab-
 superfuere, quos refugia montium receperunt,
 in Thessaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt,
 erea genus humanum conditum dicitur. Per
 inde successionis regnum ad Erechtheum de-
 b quo frumenti satio apud Eleusin a Triptolemo
 .. In hujus muneris honorem noctes initiorum
 Tenuit et Ægeus, Thesei pater, Athenis reg-
 post Ægeum Theseus, ac deinceps Thesei filius,
 non, qui auxilium Græcis adversus Trojanos tulit,
 possedit.

Codrus se pro patriâ devovet. (Justin. II. 6.)

at inter Athenienses et Dorienses veteres
 e, quas vindicaturi bello Dorienses, de even-
 elii oracula consuluerunt. Responsum, su-
 res fore, ni regem Atheniensium occidissent. Itaque
 ventum esset in bellum, militibus ante omnia custodia
 præcipitur. Atheniensibus eo tempore rex Codrus
 ; qui et responso Dei, et præceptis hostium cognitis,
 mutato regis habitu, pannosus, sarmentaque gerens, cas-
 hostium ingreditur ; ibique in turbâ militum, quum unum
 ace sponte vulnerâset, occiditur. Cognito regis corpore,
 Dorienses sine prælio discedunt. Atque ita Athenienses
 virtute ducis, pro salute patriæ morti se offerentis, bello
 liberantur.

3. *Solon civitati Athenarum leges scribit. (Just. II. 7.)*

Post Codrum nemo Athenis regnavit ; quod
 memoriæ nominis ejus tributum est. Administra-
 tio reipublicæ annuis magistratibus permissa. Sed
 civitati nullæ tunc leges erant, quia libido regum pro legi-
 bus habebatur. Legitur itaque Solon, vir justitiæ insignis,
 qui velut novam civitatem legibus conderet. Quo mune-

A. C.
1068.

A. C.
594.

cum liberis omnibus interfectæ sunt, ne quod vestigium tanti sceleris superesset. Paulò post Artaxerxes morbo ex dolore contracto decessit.

24. *Ochus. Darius Codomannus, postremus rex Persiæ.*
(*Just. X. 3.*)

A. C. 365-330. Post patris mortem Ochus regnum paternum invasit. Qui parem conjurationem timens, regiam cognatorum et principum cæde replet. Tum bellum Cadusiis infert. In quo bello Codomannus quidam adversus hostem, qui unum ex Persis ad singulare certamen provocaverat, magno animo processit, et hoste occiso victoriam suis et propè amissam gloriam restituit. Ob hæc decora præficitur Armeniis. Interjecto deinde tempore post mortem Ochi regis, ob memoriam pristinæ virtutis rex a populo constituitur, Darii nomine honoratus; bellumque cum Alexandro non sine virtute gessit. Postremò ab Alexandro victus et a cognatis occisus, vitam pariter cum Persarum regno finivit.

C. RES ATHENIENSIIUM.

1. *Atheniensium origines et primi reges.* (*Just. II. 6.*)

A. C. 1556-1183. Athenienses non solum incrementis suis, sed etiam origine gloriantur. Non enim a sordidis initiis crevère, nec ex aliis regionibus advenerunt, sed eodem innati solo, quod incolunt; et quæ illis sedes, eadem origo est. Primi lanificii et olei et vini usum docuère. Arare quoque et serere frumenta glandem vescentibus monstrarunt. Literæ certè ac facundia, leges et civilis disciplina veluti templum Athenas habuère. Ante Deucaliōnis tempora regem habuère Cecrōpem; quem, ut omnis antiquitas fabulosa est, biformem tradidère, quia primus marem fœminæ matrimonio junxit. Huic successit

Cranæus, cujus filia Atthis regioni nomen dedit. Post hunc Amphictyon regnavit, qui primus Minervæ urbem sacra-
vit, et nomen civitati Athenas dedit. Hujus temporibus
aquarum illuvies majorem partem populorum Græciæ ab-
sumpsit. Superfuerunt, quos refugia montium receperunt,
aut ad regem Thessaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt,
a quo propterea genus humanum conditum dicitur. Per
ordinem deinde successionis regnum ad Erechtheum de-
scendit, sub quo frumenti satio apud Eleusin a Triptolemo
reperita est. In hujus muneris honorem noctes initiorum
sacratæ. Tenuit et Ægeus, Thesei pater, Athenis reg-
num. Post Ægeum Theseus, ac deinceps Thesei filius,
Demophoon, qui auxilium Græcis adversus Trojanos tulit,
regnum possedit.

2. *Codrus se pro patriâ devovet. (Justin. II. 6.)*

Erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses veteres
offensæ, quas vindicaturi bello Dorienses, de even-
tu prælii oracula consuluerunt. Responsum, su-
periores fore, nisi regem Atheniensium occidissent. Itaque
quum ventum esset in bellum, militibus ante omnia custodia
regis præcipitur. Atheniensibus eo tempore rex Codrus
erat; qui et responso Dei, et præceptis hostium cognitis,
permutato regis habitu, pannosus, sarmenta que gerens, cas-
tra hostium ingreditur; ibique in turbâ militum, quum unum
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virtute ducis, pro salute patriæ morti se offerentis, bello
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A. C.
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memoriæ nominis ejus tributum est. Administra-
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civitati nullæ tunc leges erant, quia libido regum pro legi-
bus habebatur. Legitur itaque Solon, vir justitiæ insignis,
qui velut novam civitatem legibus conderet. Quo mune-

A. C.
594.

re ita functus est, ut et apud plebem et optimates, diuturnis antea dissidiis agitato, parem iniret gratiam. Hujus viri, inter multa egregia, illud quoque memorabile fuit. Inter Athenienses et Megarenses de Salamine insulâ, quam sibi uterque populus vindicabat, propè usque ad interitum dimicatum fuerat. Post multas clades acceptas, Athenienses legem tulerunt, ne quis illud bellum reparandum proponeret. Solon igitur quum opportunitatem quandam vidisset insulæ vindicandæ, dementiam simulat, habituque deformis, more vecordium, in publicum evolat; factoque concursu hominum, versibus suadere populo cœpit, quod vetabatur; omniumque animos ita inflammavit, ut extemplo bellum adversus Megarenses decerneretur, et devictis hostibus insula Atheniensium fieret.

4. *Pisistratus tyrannidem per dolum occupat.*
(*Just. II. 8.*)

A. C. 561: Legibus civitati scriptis, Solon peregrè profiscitur. Dum abest, Pisistratus, nobilis adolescens, propter res in bello præclarè gestas populo carus, tyrannidem per dolum occupat. Quippè quum domi se verberibus affecisset, lacerato corpore in publicum progreditur. Advocatâ concione, vulnera populo ostendit; de crudelitate principum, a quibus hæc se passum simulabat, queritur, credulamque multitudinem et lacrymis et oratione accendit, dum se optimatibus propter populi amorem invisum esse significat. Sic ad custodiam corporis sui satellitum auxilium obtinet; per quos occupatâ tyrannide per annos triginta tres, inter varias rerum vicissitudines, regnavit.

5. *Hippias, Pisistrati filius, patriâ pellitur. Bellum Persicum primum.* (*Just. II. 9. Corn. Nep. Vita Milt. c. 4. 5.*)

A. C. 510-499. Post ejus mortem Hipparchus et Hippias in paternum imperium successerunt. Qui quum per aliquot annos eâdem, quâ pater, clementiâ

regnâssent, Hipparchus ab Harmedio et Aristogitone, ob injuriam quandam acceptam in tyrannos incensis, interficitur. Quorum virorum virtute quum admonita civitas libertatis esset, tandem Hippias regno pulsus in exsilium agitur, et in Persiam profectus, Dario, Atheniensibus bellum illaturo, ducem se adversus patriam offert. Igitur Athenienses, nuntio de Persarum adventu accepto, auxilium a Lacedæmoniis petiverunt. Quos ubi viderunt religione retineri, quominus statim auxilium ferrent, non expectatâ eorum ope, instructis decem millibus civium, et Plataënsibus auxiliaribus mille, in campos Marathonios in prælium egrediuntur. Miltiades erat unus ducum exercitûs, ejusque potissimum auctoritate impulsî Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus acies instruitur. Datis, Persarum dux, etsi non æquum locum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, præliumque commisit. Tanta verò Atheniensibus in pugnam euntibus alacritas animorum fuit, ut quum mille passus inter duas acies essent, citato cursu ad hostem venirent. Nec audaciæ eventus defuit. Pugnatum est enim tantâ virtute, ut Persæ perterriti non castra sed naves peterent, ex quibus multæ suppressæ, multæ captæ sunt.

6. *Virtutis in illo prælio documenta.* (Just. II. 9.)

In illo prælio tanta virtus singulorum fuit, ut cujus laus prima esset, difficile dictu videretur. Inter cæteros tamen Themistoclis adolescentis gloria emicuit. Cynegîri quoque, militis Atheniensis, gloria multorum scriptorum laudibus celebrata est. Qui post innumeras cædes, quum fugientes hostes ad naves egisset, onustam navem dextrâ manu tenuit, nec prius dimisit, quàm manum amitteret, tum quoque amputatâ dextrâ, navem sinistrâ comprehendit; quam et ipsam quum amisisset, ad postremum morsu navem retinuit. Persæ magnam vim hominum eo prælio amiserunt. Cecidit et Hippias, tyrannus Atheniensis, auctor

et concitor ejus belli, Diis patriæ ultoribus pœnas repetentibus.

7. *Honor Miltiadi tributus.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Milt. c. 6.)

Jam non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum docere. Huic viro, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberârat, hic honor tributus est, ut, quum in porticu, quæ Pœcile vocatur, pugna depingeretur Marathonia, in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, milites hortantis proeliumque committentis. Antiquissimis enim temporibus rari fuerunt honores et tenues, et propter id ipsum gloriosi. Idem populus postquam corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

8. *Bellum Persicum alterum.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Them. c. 2. 3.)

A. C. 480. Paulò pòst Xerxes majoribus viribus Græciam aggressus est. Quo adventante quum oraculum Delphis consuluissent, responsum est, mœnibus ligneis se tuerentur. Quod responsum, quò valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit civibus, ut in naves se suaque conferrent; eum enim significari murum ligneum. Quo consilio probato navium augment numerum, suaque omnia, quæ moveri poterant, conjuges liberosque partim Salaminem, partim Trœzênem asportant; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu ad sacra procuranda tradunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt. Communis autem Græciæ classis trecentarum navium, quarum ducentæ erant Atheniensium, primùm apud Artemisium inter Eubœam continentemque terram cum classiariis regiis conflixit. Angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine regiarum navium circumiretur. Hinc etsi pari proelio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superâsset, ancipiti premerentur periculo.

Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et adversum Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

9. *Xerxes Themistoclis consilio ad Salamina superatur.*
(*Corn. Nep. Vit. Them. c. 4. Justin. II. 12.*)

At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus accessit Urbem, eamque nullis defendentibus, in-
terfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit; cujus flammâ perterriti classiarii, quum manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent, mœnibusque se defenderent, Themistocles unus restitit, et universos quidem hosti pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos autem perituros. Quum verò socios minùs, quàm vellet, moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis, Græcos in eo esse, ut fugerent, qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum singulos consecrari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrediretur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eò valebat, ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hâc re auditâ, barbarus, nihil doli subesse ratus, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contrâ opportunissimo hostibus, adeò angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non posset. Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis Græciæ.

A. C.
480.

10. *Xerxes in Asiam revertitur.* (C. N. l. c. 5.)

Hic etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his Græciam opprimere posset. Ne igitur bellare perseveraret, Themistocles eum certiore fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, quo ipse reditu in Asiam excluderetur. Idque ei persuasit. Celerissimo itaque itinere in Asiam reversus est, seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiâ Græcia liberata est.

A. C.
480.

11. *Reliquia Persarum delentur. (Corn. Nep. Vita Them. c. 6.)*

A. C. 479. Quum tamen pars exercitûs sub duce Mardonio, regis genero, in Græciâ esset relicta, quæ bellum continuaret, hæc quoque copiæ superatæ sunt apud Platæas, urbem Bæotiæ; eoque ipse dux cecidit prælio. Eodem fortè die in Asiâ ad montem Mycalen Persæ a Græcis pugnâ superati sunt. Jamque omnibus pacatis, Athenienses belli damna reparare cœperunt. Quumque Phalereo portu neque magno neque bono uterentur, Themistoclis consilio triplex Piræei portus constitutus est, isque mœnibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utilitate superaret. Idem muros Athenarum restituit, Lacedæmoniiis vetantibus, non sine periculo suo.

12. *Pausanias, dux Spartanorum, proditionem meditatur. (Just. II. 15. Corn. N. Vita Paus. c. 2.)*

A. C. 470. Post hæc Lacedæmonii, ut bis illatum Græciæ bellum ulciscerentur, ultro fines Persarum depopulantur. Cui bello quum præfecissent Pausaniam, hic, superbîâ elatus, majores res cœpit appetere. Nam quum, Byzantio expugnato, cepisset plures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans, eos ex vinculis publicis effugisse; et cum his Gongylum Eretriensem, qui literas regi redderet, in quibus hæc scripta fuisse tradunt: *Pausanias dux Spartæ, quos Byzantiū ceperat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit, seque tecum affinitate jungi cupit. Quare si tibi videtur, des et filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris et Spartam et cæteram Græciam sub tuam potestatem se redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas fac cum quo colloquatur.*

13. *Pausanias capitis damnatur.* (Corn. Nep. Vita
Paus. c. 3. 5.)

Rex tot hominum sibi necessariorum salute magnopere gavisus, confestim Artabazum cum A. C. 470. epistolâ ad Pausaniam mittit, in quâ eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ polliceretur. Si fecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam esse laturum. Hujus Pausanias voluntate cognitâ, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum, nec multò post proditiōnis accusatus damnatur. Mortem ut fugeret, in ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalciæcus vocatur, se recepit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim Ephori valvas ejus ædis lapidibus obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, ut facilius sub dio interiret. Dicunt illo tempore matrem Pausaniæ adhuc vixisse, eamque, postquam de scelere filii comperisset, in primis lapidem ad introitum ædis attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte commaculavit. Hic quum semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit.

14. *Themistocles in Asiam confugit.* (Corn. Nep. V.
Them. c. 8. 9.)

Paulò antè Themistocles testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum concessit. Hic A. C. 471. quum propter multas virtutes magnâ cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quòd societatem cum rege Persarum ad Græciam opprimendam fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditiōnis est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quòd non satis tutum se Argis videbat, in Asiam confugit. Quò quum venisset, epistolam misit ad regem Artaxerxem his verbis: *Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Græcorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse esset patriam meam defendere. Idem multò plura bona feci postquam Xerxes in periculo esse cœpit. Nunc autem ad te confugi, exagitatus a cunctâ Græciâ, tuam petens amici-*

tiam; quam si ero adeptus, non minùs me bonum amicum habebis, quàm fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Rogo autem, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum loqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto me ad te venire patiaris.

15. *Themistocles, a rege Persiæ benignè exceptus, Magnesiæ moritur. (Corn. Nep. Vit. Them. c. 10.)*

A. C. 471. Ad hæc rex, tantam animi magnitudinem admiratus, cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari, benignè respondit. Themistocles autem omne illud tempus literis sermonique Persarum dedit; quibus adeò eruditus est, ut multò commodiùs dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quàm hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa esset regi pollicitus, magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiæ sibi constituit. In hâc urbe morbo obiisse dicitur. Fama tamen fuit, eum venenum sumpsisse, quum se, quæ regi de Græciâ opprimendâ pollicitus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Sunt, qui narrent, ossa ejus ab amicis clam in Atticâ sepulta esse, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quòd proditiōis esset damnatus.

16. *Cimon insulas Atheniensibus subjicit. (Corn. Nep. Vita Cim. c. 2.)*

A. C. 463. Dum illa gerebantur, Athenienses maris imperium sine æmulo exercebant. Hoc et Themistoclis prudentiæ et Cimonis virtuti debebant. Hic vir post victoriam apud Mycalen de Persis reportatam, quum prædâ potitus domum reverteretur, quòd jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitem imperii ab Atheniensibus defecerant, benè animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coëgit. Scyrum, quòd contumaciùs se gesserat, vacuefecit, sessores veteres urbe insulæque ejecit, agros civibus divisit. Thasios, opulentiâ fretos, suo adventu fregit. His manubiis Athenarum arx, quæ ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

17. *Ostracismo patriâ pulsus, mox revocatur.*
(*Ibid. c. 3.*)

Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maximè
floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam Themis- A. C.
tocles : nam testarum suffragiis decem annorum 461.
exsilio multatus est. Cujus facti celerius Athenienses,
quàm ipsum, pœnituit. Nam quum ille forti animo invidi-
iæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii
Atheniensibus indixissent, confestim notæ ejus virtutis de-
siderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum,
quàm expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quòd
hospitio Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans, con-
tendere Lacedæmonem, suâ sponte profectus, pacem inter
duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Post, neque ita
multò, Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus,
quum majorem partem ejus insulæ devicisset, in morbum
implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

18. *Bellum Peloponnesiacum. Pericles.*
(*Just. III. 2. et 7.*)

Quum Athenienses maris imperium non sine
superbiâ sociorumque injuriâ exercerent, multi- A. C.
que, gravi eorum jugo fatigati, alios, qui se tueren- 431.
tur, circumspicerent ; tota Græcia, ducibus Lacedæmo-
niis, æmulæ urbi magnitudinem et incrementa invidentibus,
in duas partes divisa, velut in viscera sua arma convertit.
Hoc bellum, quo nullum aliud florentes Græciæ res gra-
vius afflixit, sæpius susceptum et depositum est. Initio
Spartani fines Atticæ populabantur, hostesque ad prælium
provocabant. Sed Athenienses, Periclis consilio, ultionis
tempus exspectantes, intra mœnia se continebant. Deinde,
paucis diebus interjectis, naves conscendunt, et, nihil sen-
tientibus Lacedæmoniis, totam Laconiam deprædantur.
Clara quidem hæc Periclis expeditio est habita ; sed multò
clarius privati patrimonii contemptus fuit. Nam in popula-
tione cæterorum agrorum, Periclis agros hostes intactos
reliquerant, ut aut invidiam ei apud cives concitarent, aut

in prodicionis suspicionem adducèrent. Quod intelligens, Pericles agros reipublicæ dono dedit. Post hæc aliquot diebus interjectis, navali proelio dimicatum est. Victi Lacedæmonii fugerunt. Post plures annos, fessi malis, pacem in annos quinquaginta fecere, quam nonnisi sex annos servaverunt. Nam inducias, quas proprio nomine pepigerant, ex sociorum personâ rumpebant. Hinc bellum in Siciliam translatum est.

19. *Atheniensium in Siciliam expeditio. (Just. IV. 3. 4.)*

A. C. 415. Quum enim jam antea, bello inter Catinienses et Syracusanos exorto, Athenienses Catiniensibus opem tulissent, tempore interjecto, quum pacis condiciones a Syracusanis non servarentur, illi denuo legatos Athenas miserunt, qui sordidâ veste, capillo barbâque promissâ, concionem adeunt, populumque lacrymis movent, ut, quamvis Peloponnesiaco bello districtus, auxilium illis mittendum censeret. Igitur classis ingens decernitur; creantur duces Nicias, Alcibiades, et Lamachus; tantæque vires in Siciliam effusæ sunt, ut iis ipsis terrori essent, quibus auxilio venerant.

20. *Atheniensium res in Siciliâ gestæ. (Just. IV. 4.)*

A. C. 415-414. Brevi post, quum Alcibiades, ob causas mox indicandas, revocatus esset, Nicias et Lamachus duo prælia pedestria secundo Marte pugnant; munitionibusque urbi Syracusarum circumdatis, incolas etiam marinis com meatibus intercludunt. Quibus rebus fracti Syracusani, auxilium a Lacedæmoniis petiverunt. Ab his mittitur Gylippus, qui, quum in itinere de belli jam inclinato statu audivisset, auxiliis partim in Græciâ, partim in Siciliâ contractis, opportuna bello loca occupat. Duobus deinde præliis victus, tertio hostes in fugam conjecit, sociosque obsidione liberavit. In eo prælio Lamachus fortiter pugnans occisus est.

21. *Athenienses sæpiùs victi ingentem cladem accipiunt.*
(Just. IV. c. 4. et 5.)

Sed quum Athenienses, terrestri bello superati, portum Syracusarum tenerent, Gylippus classem Lacedæmone cum auxiliis arcessit. Quo cognito et ipsi Athenienses in locum amissi ducis Demosthēnem et Eurymedonta cum supplemento copiarum mittunt, et quasi Græciæ bellum in Siciliam translatum esset, ita ex utrâque parte summis viribus dimicabatur. Primâ igitur congressione navalis certaminis Athenienses vincuntur; castra quoque cum omni publicâ ac privatâ pecuniâ amittunt. Inter hæc mala quum etiam terrestri prælio victi essent, Demosthenes censere cœpit, *ut abirent Siciliâ, dum res, quamvis afflictæ, nondum tamen perditæ essent.* Nicias autem, seu pudore malè actæ rei, seu impellente fato, manere contendit. Reparatur igitur navale bellum; sed insitiâ ducum, qui Syracusanos, inter angustias maris facile se tuentes, temerè aggressi fuerant, Atheniensium copiarum iterum vincuntur. Eurymedon dux in primâ acie fortissimè dimicans, primus cadit; triginta naves, quibus præfuerat, incenduntur; Demosthenes et Nicias autem cum reliquiis exercitûs terrestri itinere fugiunt. Ab his relictas centum triginta naves Gylippus invasit; ipsos deinde insequitur; fugientes partim capit, partim cædit. Demosthenes, amisso exercitu, a captivitate gladio et voluntariâ morte se vindicat: Nicias autem cladem suorum auxit dedecore captivitatis.

22. *Alcibiades capitis damnatus Spartam se confert.*
(Just. V. 1. Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. c. 4.)

Dum hæc in Siciliâ per biennium geruntur, belli illius concitor et dux Alcibiades absens Athenis insimulatur, mysteria Cereris violasse. Revocatus a bello ad causam dicendam, multa secum reputans de immoderatâ civium suorum licentiâ crudelitæque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare

tempestatem, fugit, et primùm Elidem, deinde Thebas se contulit. Postquam autem se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis, audivit, et id, quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas sacerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devotionis exemplum, in pilâ lapideâ incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedæmonem demigravit. Ibi reges impulit, ut Atheniensibus, adversâ fortunâ in Siciliâ turbâtis, bellum inferrent. Ejus quoque consilio Lacedæmonii cum Persarum rege amicitiam fecerunt, deinde Deceliam in finibus Atticæ munierunt, præsidioque perpetuo in obsidione quasi Athenas tenuerunt.

23. *Persarum sibi favorem conciliat.* (Justin V. 2.
Corn. Nep. l. c. 5.)

A. C. 412. Non contentus autem patriæ hostes consilio adjuvisse, Alcibiades cum quinque navibus in Asiam contendit, et tributarias Atheniensium civitates auctoritate nominis sui ad defectionem compellit. Sed apud Lacedæmonios Alcibiadis virtus plus invidiæ quàm gratiæ contraxit. Nam quum acerrimi viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt, ne quando patriæ caritate ductus ab ipsis descisceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt. Quâ re cognitâ Alcibiades ad Tissaphernem præfectum regis Darii se contulit. Cujus quum in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, ei persuadet, ne nimis enixè Lacedæmonios juvaret. Nam dissidentibus Græcis regem Persarum arbitrum pacis ac belli fore. Domesticis itaque bellis Græciam atterendam esse, ne externis vacet; exæquandasque vires partium et inferiores auxilio levandos. Grata oratio Tissapherni fuit. Itaque Lacedæmoniis commeatus navesque malignè præbere cœpit.

24. *Cum Atheniensibus in gratiam redit.* (Just. V. 3.)

Per idem tempus Alcibiades cum duce exercitûs Atheniensium, qui apud Samum morabatur, per internuntios colloquitur, polliceturque his amicitiam regis, si respubli-

ca a populo ad senatum translata foret ; sperans fore, ut aut concordante civitate dux belli ab omnibus legeretur, aut discordiâ inter ordines factâ, ab alterâ parte in auxilium vocaretur. Itaque, permittente populo, imperium ad senatum transfertur. Qui cùm crudeliter in plebem consuleret, ab exercitu Alcibiades exsul revocatur, duxque classi constituitur. Hâc denuntiatione territi senatores, primò urbem prodere Lacedæmoniis tentavêre ; dein, quum id nequissent, in exsilium profecti sunt. Itaque Alcibiades, patriâ ab intestino malo liberatâ, summâ curâ classem instruit, atque ita in bellum adversus Lacedæmonios perrexit. •

25. *Lacedæmoniorum vires frangit.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. c. 5.)

Hâc expeditione tanta subito rerum commutatio facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulò antè victores viguerant, perterriti pacem peterent ; victi enim erant quinque terrestribus præliis, tribus navalibus, in quibus trecentas triremes amiserant, quæ captæ in hostium venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas, quæ in orâ sitæ sunt Asiæ ; quarum expugnaverant quàm plurimas, in his Byzantium ; neque minùs multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quòd in captos benevolentia fuerunt usi. Inde prædâ onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt.

26. *Athenas redit.* (Corn. Nep. l. c. 6.)

Ad hunc redeuntis exercitus triumphum effusa omnis multitudo obviam procedit, et universos quidem milites, præcipuè tamen Alcibiadem miratur. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, omnes et adversas superiores et præsentis secundas res accidisse ejus operâ. Itaque et cladem in Siciliâ et Lacedæmoniorum victorias suæ culpæ tribuebant, quòd talem virum e civitate expulissent. Hic ut navi

egressus est, illum unum omnes prosequerantur, et id quod nunquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus, coronis aureis æneisque vulgo donabatur. Postquam in urbem venerat, concione advocatâ, sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus esset, quin ejus casum lacrymaret, inimicumque his se ostenderet, quorum operâ patriâ pulsus fuerat. Restituta igitur huic sunt publicè bona; et iidem illi sacerdotes, qui eum devoverant, rursus resacrare sunt coacti.

27. *Lysandro duce res Lacedæmoniorum reparantur.*
(Just. V. 5.)

A. C. 407. Dum hæc Athenis geruntur, a Lacedæmoniis Lysander classi belloque præficitur; et in locum Tissaphernis Darius, rex Persarum, filium suum, Cyrum, Ioniæ Lydiæque præposuit, qui Lacedæmonios auxiliis opibusque ad spem fortunæ prioris erexit. Aucti igitur viribus Alcibiadem cum centum navibus in Asiam profectum, dum agros populatur, repentino adventu opprimeret. Magnæ et inopinatæ cladis nuntius quum Athenas venisset, tanta Atheniensium desperatio fuit, ut statim Cononem in Alcibiadis locum mitterent, ducis se fraude magis quàm belli fortunâ victos arbitantes. Alcibiades autem impetum multitudinis veritus, denuo in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur.

28. *Athenienses magno prælio apud Ægospotamos superantur.* (Justin. V. 6. 7. Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. c. 8.)

A. C. 405. Itaque Conon Alcibiadi suffectus classem maximâ industriâ adornat; sed navibus exercitus deerat. Nam ut numerus militum expleretur, senes et pueri arma capere coacti sunt. Pluribus itaque præliis adverso Marte pugnatis, tandem Lysander, Spartanorum dux, Atheniensium exercitum, qui, navibus relictis, in terram prædatum exierat, ad Ægospotamos oppressit, eoque impetu totum bellum finivit. Hæc enim clade res Atheniensium penitus inclinata est. Tributariæ civitates quas

metus in fide retinuerat, Lysandro se tradiderunt, nec aliud ditionis Atheniensium relictum est præter urbem ipsam.

29. *Atheniensium consternatio.* (Justin. V. 7.)

Quæ quum Athenis nuntiata essent, ingens omnium consternatio fuit ; viri mulieresque relictis domibus, per urbem currere pavidî ; alius alium sciscitari ; auctorem nuntii requirere. In foro deinde coeunt, noctemque ibi inter timorem, questus, et lacrymas transigunt. Alii fratres, aut filios, aut parentes deflent, et cum privatis casibus querelam publicam miscent : *Jam se ipsos, jam ipsam patriam perituram, miserioremque superstitum, quàm amissorum fortunam esse. Nullam nunc classem superesse, in quam confugiant ; nullum exercitum, cujus virtute servari possint.*

30. *Athenæ se Lysandro tradunt.* (Justin. V. 8. Corn. Nep. Vita Lys. c. 1.)

Dum hæc Athenis fiunt, Lysander Græciæ civitates in Lacedæmoniorum potestatem redigit, et undique iis, qui Atheniensium rebus studerent, ejectis, decem in unaquâque civitate delegit viros, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum commisit. His actis, Athenas navigavit, miseramque civitatem, obsidione circumdatam, fame urget. Sciebat enim, neque ex advectis copiis multum superesse, et, ne novæ advehi possent, providebat. Quibus malis Athenienses fracti, multis fame et ferro amissis, pacem petivêre ; quæ an dari deberet, diu inter Spartanos sociosque deliberatum est. Quum nonnulli nomen Atheniensium delendum, urbemque incendio consumendam censerent, Spartani negarunt, se passuros, ut ex duobus Græciæ oculis alter erueretur ; pacemque Atheniensibus sunt polliciti, si longi muri brachia dejicerent, navesque, quæ reliquæ forent, traderent ; denique si respublica triginta rectores, ex civibus deligendos, acciperet.

A. C.
404.

31. *Triginta viri tyrannidem Athenis exercent.*
(*Justin. V. 8. 9.*)

A. C. 404. His legibus acceptis, tota civitas subito mutari coepit. Triginta rectores reipublicæ constituuntur, Lacedæmoniis et Lysandro dediti, qui brevi tyrannidem in cives exercere coeperunt. Quippe a principio tria millia satellitum sibi statuunt; et quasi hic numerus ad continendam civitatem non sufficeret, septingentos milites a victoribus accipiunt. His copiis instructi exhaustam urbem cædibus et rapinis fatigant: quumque hoc uni ex numero suo Therameni displicere didicissent, ipsum quoque ad terrorem omnium interficiunt. Quo factum est, ut multi, urbe relicta, exilii miserias quàm domesticum terrorem pati mallent.

32. *Alcibiades interficitur.* (*Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. 9. 10.*)

Horum tyrannorum consiliis etiam Alcibiades periit. Qui quum castellum in Phrygiâ habitaret, ubi liberandæ patriæ agitabat consilia, Critias cæterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiozem facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum ratum fore, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur. Lysander, his verbis commotus, Pharnabazo, satrapæ, persuasit, ut homines mitteret, qui viciniori, in quâ Alcibiades erat, negotium darent, ut eum interficerent. Illi, quum eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in quâ quiescebat, eamque succenderunt. Ille autem ut sonitu flammæ est excitatus, quum ei gladius esset subductus, familiaris sui subalare telum arripuit. Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadiâ hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, et id, quod in presentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit. His in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim transiit. Quem ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At

mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consuêrat, muliebri suâ veste contactum cremavit. Sic Alcibiades annos circiter quadraginta natus diem obiit supremum.

33. *Thrasybulus exsul patriæ liberandæ capit consilium.*
(*Corn. Nep. Vita Thrasyb. c. 2.*)

Inter cives, qui tyrannorum furorem effugerant, Thrasybûlus erat, qui, ad spem liberandæ patriæ erectus, adunatis triginta exsulibus, Phylen, quod est castellum in finibus Atticæ, occupavit. Hoc initium fuit salutis Atheniensium. Hinc viribus paulatim auctis, in Piræeum transiit, Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eâque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minùs prudentiâ quàm fortitudine; nam cedentes violari vetuit; cives enim civibus parcere æquum censebat; neque quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit; neminem jacentem veste spoliavit; nihil attigit præter arma, quæque ad victum pertinebant. In secundo prælio cecidit Critias, triginta tyrannorum acerrimus.

A. C.
404.

34. *Exsules in patriam redeunt.* (*Corn. Nep. l. c. 3.*)

Dum hæc geruntur, Pausanias, rex Lacedæmoniorum, tyrannis auxilio missus est. Is Ly- sandro infensus, inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem, his conditionibus, ne qui præter triginta tyrannos, et decem, qui postea prætores creati, eâdem crudelitate in cives grassati erant, afficerentur exsilio, neve bona publicarentur; reipublicæ procuratio populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc quoque Thrasybuli, quod reconciliatâ pace, quum plurimùm in civitate posset, legem tulit: ne quis anteactarum rerum accusaretur, neve multaretur; eamque illi legem Oblivionis vocant.

A. C.
404.

35. *Athenienses se desidiae tradunt. (Just. VI. 9.)*

A. C. Non ita multò pòst per victoriam, a Conone de
394-338. Lacedæmoniorum classe reportatam, fractæ res
Atheniensium nonnihil reparatæ sunt; nec tamen
pristinam inter Græcos auctoritatem potuerunt recipere.
Magis magisque in torporem et segnitiam resoluti, non ut
olim in classem et exercitum, sed in dies festos apparatus-
que ludorum reditus publicos effundebant, frequentiusquo
in theatris quàm in castris versabantur. Tum vectigal
publicum, quo milites et remiges alebantur, inter urbanum
populum dividi cœptum. Quibus rebus effectum est, ut,
Græcis otio torpescentibus, obscurum antea Macedonum
nomen emergeret; et Philippus, oboes triennio Thebis
habitus in Epaminondæ domo, hujus præstantissimi viri et
Pelopidæ virtutibus eruditus, Græciæ servitutis jugum im-
poneret.

D. DE REBUS LACEDÆMONIORUM.

1. *Lycurgus Spartanorum legislator. (Just. III. 2.)*

A. C. Lacedæmoniorum respublica auctoritatem, quâ
880. inter Græcos pollebat, et incrementa debebat legi-
bus et disciplinæ Lycurgi. Qui vir quum fratri
suo, Polydectæ, regi Spartanorum, successisset, regnum-
que sibi vindicare potuisset, Charilao, filio ejus, qui natus
posthumus fuerat, quum ad ætatem adultam pervenisset,
regnum summâ fide restituit; ut intelligerent omnes, quan-
tò plùs apud bonos pietatis jura, quàm omnes opes vale-
rent. Jam probitate ejus perspectâ, populus et principes,
diuturnis inter se dissidiis agitati, conjunctis precibus eum
permoverunt, ut civitati leges scriberet. Quo difficillimo
negotio suscepto, rem ita perfecit, ut, dum Lycurgi leges
florebant, Spartanorum civitas principem locum inter Græ-
cos obtineret.

2. *Quædam Lycurgi leges.* (Just. III. 2. 3.)

Ac primùm quidem populum in obsequia principum, principes ad justitiam imperiorum formavit. Parsimoniam omnibus suasit. Emi singula non pecuniâ, sed compensatione mercium jussit. Auri argentique usum, velut omnium scelerum materiam, sustulit. Fundos omnium æqualiter inter omnes divisit. Convivari omnes publicè jussit, ne cujus divitiæ vel luxuria in occulto essent. Pueros puberes in agrum deduci præcepit, ut primos annos non in luxuriâ, sed in opere et laboribus agerent. Virgines sine dote nubere jussit, ut uxores eligerentur, non pecuniæ. Maximum honorem senum esse voluit. Hæc quoniam primò, solutis antea moribus, dura videbat esse, auctorem eorum Apollinem Delphicum fingit. Dein, ut æternitatem legibus suis daret, jurejurando obligat civitatem, nihil eos de ejus legibus mutaturos, priusquam reverteretur, et simulat, se ad oraculum Delphicum proficisci, consulturum, quid addendum mutandumque legibus videretur Deo. Proficiscitur autem Cretam, ibique perpetuum exsilium egit, abjicique in mare ossa sua moriens jussit, ne, reliquiis suis Lacedæmonem relatis, Spartani se religione jurisjurandi solutos arbitrarentur.

3. *Bella Messenica.* (Just. III. 4. 5.)

His igitur moribus ita brevì civitas convaluit, ut quum Messeniis bellum intulissent, gravissimâ ^{A. C. 743-668.} se execratione obstringerent, non, priusquam Messeniam expugnâssent, reversuros. Sed decem annis in obsidione urbis frustrâ consumptis, Messenii tandem per insidias expugnantur. Deinde, quum per octoginta annos omnia servitutis mala perpassi essent, post longam pœnarum patientiam bellum restaurant. Lacedæmonii autem tantò majore confidentiâ ad arma concurrunt, quòd adversus servos dimicaturi videbantur. Res tamen aliter cecidit, atque ipsi speraverant. Nam tribus præliis fusi, eò usque desperationis adducti sunt Spartani, ut ad supple-

mentum exercitûs servos suos manumitterent. Tum de belli eventu oraculo Delphis consulto, jubentur ducem belli ab Atheniensibus petere. Athenienses autem, quum hoc responsum cognovissent, in contemptum Spartanorum Tyrteum poetam claudum pede miserunt. Qui quum venisset, carmina exercitui recitavit, in quibus virtutis hortamenta, damnorum solatia, belli consilia, conscripserat. Itaque tantum ardorem militibus injecit, ut omnes alacri animo mortem oppeterent. Rarò unquam cruentius prælium fuit. Ad postremum tamen victoria Lacedæmoniorum fuit.

4. *Lacedæmonii principatum in Græciâ exercent.*

A. C. Insequenti ævo factum est, ut Lacedæmonii,
500. ob insitam quandam populo nobilitatem et eximiam virtutis famam, principatum in Græciâ obtinerent. Quare in Persicis bellis omnes Græciæ civitates, quæ se adversus barbaros conjunxerant, eorum imperio parebant. Sed post illa tempora quum Athenienses maris sibi imperium vindicâssent, ingens Lacedæmoniorum contra eos exarsit invidia. Hinc inimiciæ, mox bella exorta; unumque gravissimum, quod, per viginti septem annos extractum, universæ Græciæ vires vehementer afflixit. Victoria penes Spartanos fuit; qui post pugnam apud Ægos flumen, ubi Atheniensium robur fractum est, terrâ marique dominari cœperunt.

5. *Lacedæmonii cum Persis in Asiâ bellum gerunt:* (*Just. VI. 1. Corn. Vit. Con. c. 2.*)

A. C. Jam auctis viribus, Lacedæmonii totius Asiæ
399. imperium affectare cœperunt. Circa illud tempus, Conon, Atheniensis, qui, amissâ bello patriâ, in exilio vivebat, contulit se ad Pharnabazum, Satrapen Ionie et Lydiæ, eundemque generum regis et propinquum, apud quem ut gratiâ valeret, multo labore perfecit. Nam quum Lacedæmonii in societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque bellatum misissent in

Asiam, maximè impulsì a Tissapherne, qui a regis amicitia defecerat, et cum Lacedæmoniis coierat societatem, hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re verà autem exercitui præsuit Conon, ejusque arbitrio omnia gesta sunt. Hic summum ducem Agesilaum multum impedit, sæpèque ejus consiliis obstitit, neque non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro tenus regi fuisse erepturum.

6. *Agesilai res gestæ.* (Corn. Nep. Vit. Ages. c. 4.)

Hic quum jam animo medicaretur proficisci in Persas et ipsum regem adoriri, nuntius ei domo venit Ephorū jussu, bellum Athenienses et Bæotios indixisse Lacedæmoniis; quare venire non dubitaret. Qui quum victori præsset exercitui, maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Persarum potiundi, gloriosius tamen duxit, si institutis patriæ paruisset, quàm si bello superasset Asiam. Quum jam haud ita longè abesset Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses et Bæotii cæterique eorum socii apud Coroneam; quos omnes gravi prælio vicit. Huic victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quòd, quum plerique se ex fugâ in templum Minervæ conjecissent, quæreturque ex eo, quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat eo prælio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adversus eum arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, et eos vetuit violari. Neque verò hoc solum in Græciâ fecit, ut templa Deorum sancta haberet, sed etiam apud barbaros summâ religione omnia simulacra arasque conservavit.

A. C.
396.

7. *Græciæ civitates sese invicem debilitant.* (Corn. Vita Agesil. c. 5. Vit. Conon. c. 4. Just. VI. 4.)

Post hoc prælium collatum est omne bellum circa Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium est appellatum. Hic quum unâ pugna decem millia hostium Agesilao duce cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum debilitatæ viderentur, tantum abfuit ab insolentiâ gloriæ, ut

A. C.
395-393.

commiseraretur fortunam Græciæ, quòd tam multi vitio adversariorum cecidissent; namque illâ multitudine, si sana mens esset, Græciam a Persis supplicium sumere potuisset. Sed per idem tempus Conon, Persarum classi præfectus, Spartanorum vires in pugnâ navali apud Cnidum fregit. Victi Lacedæmonii fugam capessunt, multis navibus amissis, quas Conon partim ceperat, partim depresserat. Hoc initium Atheniensibus resumendæ potentiæ fuit. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit; muros a Lysandro dirutos reficiendos curat; pecuniæque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis donat.

8. *Bellum exoritur inter Thebanos et Lacedæmonios.*
(*Just. VI. 6.*)

A. C. 395. Dum hæc geruntur, Artaxerxes, rex Persarum, legatos in Græciam mittit, per quos jubet omnes ab armis discedere; qui aliter fecisset, eum se pro hoste habiturum; civitatibus libertatem suaque omnia restituit. Fessi tot bellis Græci cupidè paruerunt. Sed Lacedæmonii securis insidiantes, castellum Arcædum expugnant, occupatoque præsidium imponunt. Itaque armato instructoque exercitu Arcædes, adhibitis in auxilium Thebanis, qui jam, Epaminondæ virtute excitati, ad Græciæ imperium adspirabant, bellum repetunt. In eo prælio Archidāmus, dux Lacedæmoniorum, vulneratur; qui quum cædi suos videret, per præconem corpora interfectorum ad sepulturam poscit. Hoc est enim signum apud Græcos victoriæ traditæ. Quâ confessione contenti Thebani signum parcendi dederunt.

9. *Spartanorum virtus. Epaminondas in pugnâ ad Mantineam interficitur.* (*Just. VI. 7. Corn. Nep. Vita Epam. c. 9.*)

A. C. 362. Paulò post Thebani, Epaminondâ duce, occupandæ urbis hostium spem ceperunt. Igitur principio noctis taciti Lacedæmona proficiscuntur, non tamen aggredi incautos potuerunt. Quippe senes, et

cætera imbellis ætas, quum adventum hostium sensissent, in ipsis portarum angustiis armati occurrunt. Pauci igitur senes sustinuerunt aciem, cui paulò antè universa juvenus par esse non potuit. Agesilai autem adventu nuntiato, Thebani recessère. Nec bellum diu dilatum; siquidem Spartanorum juvenus, senum virtute et gloriâ incensa, teneri non potuit, quin ex continenti acie decerneret. Quum victoria Thebanorum esset, Epaminondas, dum non ducis tantum, verum etiam fortissimi militis officio fungitur, graviter vulneratur. Hujus casu aliquantum retardati sunt Bœotii: neque tamen prius pugnâ excesserunt, quàm repugnantes profligârunt. At Epaminondas quum animadverteret, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, usque eò retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, vicisse Bœotios. Id postquam audivit, "Satis," inquit, "vixi; invictus enim morior." Tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est.

10. *Epaminondæ laus. (Just. VI. 8. Corn. Nep. Vita Epam. c. 3.)*

Unâ cum Epaminondâ Thebanorum quoque vires ceciderunt; ut non tam illum amisisse, quàm cum illo interiisse omnes viderentur. Nam neque hunc ante ducem ullum memorabile bellum gessère; nec postea virtutibus, sed cladibus insignes fuère; ut manifestum sit, patriæ gloriam et natam et extinctam cum eo fuisse. Fuit autem incertum, vir melior, an dux esset. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo, adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Paupertatem adeo faciliè perpessus est, ut de republicâ nihil nisi gloriam caperet; honores autem ita gessit, ut ornamentum non accipere, sed dare ipse honoribus videretur. Jam literarum studium et philosophiæ doctrina tanta fuit, ut mirabile videretur, unde tam insignis militiæ scientia homini inter literas nato contigisset.

E. MACEDONUM IMPERIUM.

1. *Macedoniæ origines. (Justin. VII. 1.)*

Macedonia antè, nomine Emathionis regis, Emathia cognominata est. Hujus, sicut incrementa modica, ita termini perangusti fuère. Antiquissimis temporibus Carānus, ex Herculis progenie, responso oraculi sedes quærere jussus, cum magnâ multitudine Græcorum in Emathiam venit, ibique urbem Edessam, oppidanis propter imbrum et nebulae magnitudinem non sentientibus, gregem caprarum secutus, occupavit. Oraculum autem jusserat eum ducibus capris imperium quærere. Hinc etiam postea in bellis, quæ cum finitimis gerebat, capras ante signa habere solebat. Urbem quoque Edessam, ob memoriam muneris Ægas, populum Ægeadas vocavit. Pulso deinde Midâ, qui partem Macedoniæ tenebat, aliisque regibus, in locum omnium solus successit, primusque adunatis gentibus variorum populorum, veluti unum corpus Macedoniæ fecit.

2. *Primi Macedoniæ reges. (Just. VII. 2.)*

Post hunc Perdicca regnavit, cujus et vita illustris et mortis postrema memorabilia fuère; siquidem senex moriens Argæo filio monstravit locum, quo condi vellet, ibique non sua tantum, sed et succedentium sibi regum ossa poni jussit; præfatus, quoad ibi conditæ posterorum reliquiæ forent, regnum in familiâ mansurum: creduntque extinctam in Alexandro stirpem, quod locum sepulturae mutaverit. Argæus, moderatè et cum amore popularium administrato regno, successorem filium Philippum reliquit: qui immaturâ morte raptus Aëröpum, parvulum admodum, instituit heredem. Illis temporibus Macedonibus assidua certamina cum Thracibus et Illyriis fuère. Tum quoque Illyrii, infantiam regis pupilli contemnentes, bello Macedonas aggrediuntur. Qui quum primo proelio pulsi es-

sent, rege suo in cunis prolato et pone aciem posito, acrius certamen repetivêre. Conserto itaque proelio magnâ cæde Illyrios fudêre, ostenderuntque hostibus suis, priore bello regem Macedonibus, non virtutem defuisse.

3. *Amynta rex. (Just. VII. 4.)*

Multis annis interjectis, per ordinem succëssionis regnum ad Amyntam pervenit. Hic quoque rex insigni industriâ et omnibus imperatoriis virtutibus instructus fuit. Ex Eurydïcæ tres filios sustulit, Alexandrum, Perdiccam, et Philippum, Alexandri Magni patrem, et filiam Euryönen. Cum Illyriis et Olynthiis gravia bella gessit. Insidiis autem Eurydïces uxoris, quæ regnum adultero tradendum susceperat, occupatus fuisset, nisi filia matris consilia et scelus prodidisset. Functus itaque multis periculis senex decessit, regno maximo ex filiis Alexandro tradito.

4. *Philippus, Thebis eruditus, fratri Perdiccæ succedit. (Just. VII. 5.)*

Alexander inter prima initia regni bellum ab Illyriis pactâ mercede redemit; et interjecto tem-
A. C.
360.
 pore, Philippo fratre obside dato, cum Thebanis pacem conciliat; quæ res ad egregiam Philippi indolem formandam plurimum valuit. Siquidem per triennium Thebis obses habitus in domo Epaminondæ, summi et philosophi et imperatoris, ad hujus viri exemplum se composuit. Nec multò pòst Alexander, insidiis Eurydices matris petitus, occubuit; cui Amyntas, quum in scelere esset deprehensa, propter communes liberos pepercerat, ignarus, eam his ipsis aliquando exitiosam fore. Frater quoque ejus Perdicca pari insidiarum fraude decipitur, parvo filio relicto. Nuntio de fratris morte accepto, Philippus clàm Thebis aufugit, domumque rediit, ubi diu pupilli regis tutorem egit. At ubi graviora bella imminabant, serumque auxilium in exspectatione infantis erat, compulsus a populo regnum suscepit.

5. *Initia regni. (Just. VII. 6.)*

Principium imperii non satis prosperum videbatur, cum hinc insidiarum metus, inde inopia regni, continuis bellis exhausti, immaturam adolescentis ætatem urgeret. Simul finitimæ gentes, velut conspiratione factâ ad opprimendam Macedoniam, ex diversis locis uno tempore regnum bello petebant. Quibus bellis omnibus quum par esse non posset, alia interpositâ pactione composuit, alia redemit, invalidissimos quosque aggressus vicit: quo factum est, ut et militum trepidos animos firmaret, et se a contemptu hostium vindicaret. Primum illi cum Atheniensibus certamen ad Amphipolin fuit; quibus per insidias victis, quum interficere omnes posset, incolumes sine pretio dimisit. Post hæc, bello in Illyrios translato, multa millia hostium cædit. Urbem nobilissimam Larissam capit in Thessaliâ, non prædæ cupiditate, sed quòd exercitui suo robur Thessalorum equitum adjungere gestiebat. His ita gestis, jam non contentus submovere bella, ultro etiam quietos lacessit. Quum Methonam urbem oppugnaret, jacta de muris sagitta dextrum oculum regis effodit. Quo vulnere nec segnior in bellum, nec iracundior adversus hostes factus est; adeò ut, interjectis diebus, pacem deprecantibus daret, nec moderatus tantum, verum etiam mitis adversus victos esset.

6. *Philippus se Græcorum rebus immiscet. (Justin. VIII. 1.)*

Rebus Macedoniae compositis, finitimisque hostibus aut devictis aut territis, Philippus Græcorum libertati cœpit insidiari. Quare civitatum contentiones alit, et auxilium inferioribus ferendo victos pariter victoresque subire regiam servitutem coëgit. Causa et origo hujus mali Thebani fuere; qui quum rerum potirentur, incredibili odio adversus Phocenses inflammati, bellum sacrum excitavere. Quod quum soli profigare non possent, Philippum ducem eligunt, qui sacrilegos puniret. Phocenses enim, templo Apollinis occupato, magnam inde vim auri in belli usum converterant. Igitur Philippus, quasi sacrilegii ultor esset,

omnes milites coronas laureas sumere jubet, atque ita, veluti Deo duce, in prælium pergit. Phocenses, insignibus Dei conspectis, conscientiam delictorum territi, abjectis armis fugam capessunt, poenasque violatæ religionis sanguine pendunt.

7. *Fines imperii promovet. (Justin. VIII. 1.)*

Philippus, quum magnam inde gloriam apud omnes nationes adeptus esset, Olynthios aggreditur. Receperant enim per misericordiam, post cædem unius, duos fratres ejus, quos Philippus ex novercâ genitos, velut æmulos regni, interficere gestiebat. Ob hanc igitur causam urbem antiquam et nobilem excindit, et fratres olim destinato supplicio tradit, simulque prædâ ingenti fruitur. Inde auraria in Thessaliâ, argenti metalla in Thraciâ occupat. His ita gestis, fortè evenit, ut eum fratres duo, reges Thraciæ, disceptationum suarum judicem eligerent. Sed Philippus ad judicium, velut ad bellum, instructo exercitu supervenit, et regno utrumque spoliavit.

A. C.
348.

8. *In Graciam penetrat. (Justin. VIII. 4.)*

Paulò pòst Thebani iterum legatos ad eum miserunt, qui rogarent, ut bellum contra Phocenses susceptum renovaret. Contrà Phocensium legati, adhibitis Lacedæmoniis et Atheniensibus, bellum deprecabantur, cujus ab eo dilationem ter jam emerant. Secretò igitur auditis utriusque populi legationibus, his veniam belli pollicetur; illis contrà, venturum se auxiliumque laturum. Utrosque vetat parare bellum aut metuere. Sic factum est, ut, securis omnibus, Thermopylarum angustias occuparet. Tunc primùm Phocenses captos se fraude Philippi animadvertentes, trepidi ad arma confugiunt. Sed neque spatium erat instruendi belli, nec tempus ad contrahenda auxilia; et Philippus excidium minabatur, nì deditio fieret. Victi igitur necessitate, pactâ salute, se

A. C.
346.

dediderunt. At, deditione factâ, cæduntur passim rapiunturque, haud secus ac si prælio superati essent.

9. *Bella secunda gerit in Chersoneso et in Scythiâ.*
(Justin. VIII. 6. IX. 1.)

A. C. 340. His peractis, rebusque Macedoniæ compositis, Dardanos cæterosque finitimos expugnat, et Byzantium, nobilem urbem et maritimam, obsidione cingit. Quam quum expugnare non posset, profectus cum fortissimis, se ad Chersonensium urbes convertit, plurimasque earum sibi subjicit, filiumque Alexandrum, decem et octo annos natum, ad se arcessit, ut prima stipendia sub patris militiâ faceret. In Scythiam quoque prædandi causâ profectus est; Scythasque, et virtute et numero præstantes, dolo vicit. Viginti millia puerorum ac fœminarum capta, pecoris magna vis, auri argentique nihil. Aliquot millia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedoniam missa.

10. *Græcos ad Chæroneam vincit.* (Justin. IX. 3.)

A. C. 338. Ab hâc expeditione reversus, diu dissimulatum bellum Atheniensibus infert, quorum causæ Thebani se junxerunt. Factâ igitur inter duas antea infestissimas civitates societate, legationibus Græciam fatigant. Communem hostem putant communibus viribus summovendum; neque enim cessaturum Philippum, nisi omnem Græciam domuerit. Motæ quædam civitates Atheniensibus se jungunt, quasdam autem ad Philippum belli metus traxit. Prælio ad Chæroneam commisso, quum Athenienses longè majore militum numero præstarent, tamen assiduis bellis induratâ Macedonum virtute vincuntur. Non tamen immemores pristinae virtutis ceciderunt; quippe adversis vulneribus omnes loca, quæ tuenda a ducibus acceperant, morientes corporibus texerunt. Hic dies universæ Græciæ et gloriam dominationis et vetustissimam libertatem finivit.

11. *Bellum contra Persas parat. (Just. IX. 4 5)*

Hujus victoriæ callidè dissimulata lætitia est. Non solita sacra Philippus illâ die fecit; non in convivio risit; non coronas aut unguenta sumpsit; et, quantum in illo fuit, ita vicit, ut victorem nemo sentiret. Atheniensibus, quos passus infestissimos fuerat, et captivos gratis remisit, et bello consumptorum corpora sepulturæ reddidit. Compositis in Græciâ rebus, omnium civitatum legatos ad formandum rerum præsentium statum evocari Corinthum jubet. Ibi pacis leges universæ Græciæ pro meritis singularum civitatum statuit, conciliumque omnium, veluti unum senatum, ex omnibus legit. Auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur; nec dubium erat, eum Persarum imperium et suis et Græciæ viribus impugnaturum esse.

A. C.
337.12. *Philippus interficitur. (Just IX. 6.)*

Interea dum auxilia a Græciâ coeunt, nuptias Cleopatræ filiæ, et Alexandri, quem regem Epiri fecerat, magno apparatu celebrat. Ubi quum Philippus ad ludos spectandos, medius inter duos Alexandros, et filium et generum, contenderet, Pausanias, nobilis ex Macedonibus adolescens, occupatis angustiis, Philippum in transitu obtruncat. Hic ab Attalo indigno modo tractatus, quum sæpè querelam ad Philippum frustra detulisset, et honoratum insuper adversarium videret, iram in ipsum Philippum vertit, ultionemque, quam ab adversario non poterat, ab iniquo iudice exegit.

A. C.
336.13. *Olympias mariti percussorem muneribus condecorat. (Justin. IX. 7. 8.)*

Creditum est etiam, percussorem immissum ab Olympiade, matre Alexandri, fuisse; nec ipsum Alexandrum ignarum paternæ cædis exstitisse, quod Philippus, Olympiade repudiata, Cleopatram, Parmeniōnis sororem, in matrimonium duxisset. Olympias certè fugienti percussori equos præparatos habuit. Ipsa deinde, quum regis nece

auditâ accurrisset, eâdem nocte, quâ venit, Pausaniæ in cruce pendentis capiti coronam auream imposuit. Paucos deinde post dies refixum corpus interfectoris super reliquias mariti cremavit, et tumulum ei fecit eodem in loco, parentarique eidem quotannis curavit. Post hæc Cleopatram, a quâ pulsa Philippi matrimonio fuerat, filiâ ejus in matris gremio interfectâ, finire vitam suspendio coëgit. Novissimè gladium, quo rex percussus est, Apollini consecravit. Cæterum decessit Philippus anno ætatis quadragesimo septimo, quum annis viginti quinque regnâset.

14. *Philippus cum Alexandro filio comparatus.*
(*Justin. IX. 8.*)

Philippo Alexander filius successit, et virtute et vitiis patre major. Vincendi ratio utrique diversa. Hic apertè, ille artibus bella tractabat. Deceptis ille gaudere hostibus, hic palàm fuis. Prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior. Iram pater dissimulare, plerumque etiam vincere; hic ubi exarsisset, nec dilatio ultionis, nec modus erat. Vini uterque nimis avidus; sed ebrietatis diversa ratio. Pater de convivio in hostem procurrare, manum conserere, periculis se temerè offerre; Alexander non in hostem, sed in suos sævire. Regnare ille cum amicis volebat; hic in amicos regna exercebat. Amari pater malle, hic metui. Literarum cultus utrique similis. Solertiæ pater majoris, hic fidei. Verbis atque oratione Philippus, hic rebus moderator. Parcendi victis filio animus promptior; ille nec sociis abstinebat. Frugalitati pater, luxuriæ filius magis deditus erat. Quibus artibus orbis imperii fundamenta pater jecit, operis totius gloriam filius consummavit.

15. *Initia regni Alexandri.* (*Justin. XI. 2.*)

A. C. Imperio suscepto, prima Alexandro cura pater-
336. narum exsequiarum fuit; in quibus ante omnia
cædis conscios ad tumulum patris occidi jussit.
Inter initia regni multas gentes rebellantes compescuit;

orientes nonnullas seditiones exstinxit. Inchoatum deinde a patre Persicum bellum aggreditur. In cujus apparatu nuntiatur, Athenienses et Thebanos ab eo ad Persas defecisse, auctoremque ejus defectionis Demosthenem oratorem exstitisse; qui omnes Macedonum copias unâ cum rege a Triballis deletas esse affirmaverit. Quâ opinione mutatos omnium ferme civitatum animos esse; præsidia Macedonum obsideri.

16. *Alexander Græcos defectionem meditantés coërtet.*
(Justin. XI. 3.)

His motibus occursurus summâ celeritatē in Græciam penetravit. Athenienses, sicuti primi A. C. 335. defecerant, ita primos consilii pœnitere cœpit, missisque legatis bellum deprecantur. Quibus auditis et graviter increpatis Alexander bellum remisit. Inde Thebas exercitum convertit, eâdem indulgentiâ usus, si parem pœnitentiam invenisset. Sed Thebani armis, non precibus, usi sunt. Itaque victi gravissima quæque supplicia miserrimæ captivitatis experti sunt. Urbs diruitur, agri inter victores dividuntur; captivi sub coronâ venduntur. Miseranda res Atheniensibus visa. Itaque profugos contra interdictum regis apud se receperunt. Quam rem ita graviter tulit Alexander, ut secundâ legatione denuo bellum deprecantibus ita demum remitteret, ut oratores et duces, quorum fiduciâ toties rebellarent, sibi dederentur. Res eô deducta est, ut, retentis oratoribus, duces in exsilium agerentur; qui ex continenti ad Darium profecti, non mediocri momentum Persarum viribus accessere.

17. *Persicum bellum aggreditur.* (Just. XI. 5.)

Jam ad Persicum bellum proficiscens, patrimonium omne suum, quod in Macedoniâ et Europâ habebat, amicis divisit, sibi *Asiam sufficere* præfatus. Nec exercitui alius quàm regi animus fuit. Quippe omnes obliti conjugum liberorumque, et longinquæ a domo

militiæ, nihil nisi Orientis opes cogitabant. Quum delati in Asiam essent, primus Alexander jaculum velut in hostilem terram jecit; armatusque de navi tripudianti similis prosiluit, atque ita hostias cædit, precatûs, ne se regem illæ terræ invitæ accipiant. In Ilio quoque ad tumulos heroum, qui Trojano bello ceciderant, parentavit.

18. *Primâ congressione Persas vincit. (Just. XI. 6.)*

A. C. 334. Indè hostem petens milites a populatione Asiæ prohibuit, *parcendum suis rebus præfatus, nec perdenda ea, quæ possessuri venerint.* In exercitu ejus fuere peditum triginta duo millia, equitum quatuor millia quingenti, naves centum octoginta duo. Hac tam parvâ manu universum terrarum orbem vincere est aggressus. Quum ad tam perieulosum bellum exercitum legeret, non juvenes robustos, sed veteranos, qui cum patre patrisque militaverant, elegit: ut non tam milites, quàm magistros militiæ electos putares. Prima cum hoste congressio in campis Adrastæ fuit. In acie Persarum sexcenta millia militum fuerunt, quæ non minùs arte quàm virtute Macedonum superata, terga verterunt. Magna itaque cædes Persarum fuit. De exercitu Alexandri novem pedites, centum viginti equites cecidere; quos rex magnificè humatos statu is equestribus donavit; cognatis eorum autem immunitates a publicis muneribus dedit. Post victoriam major pars Asiæ ad eum defecit. Habuit et plura prælia cum præfectis Darii, quos jam non tam armis, quàm terrore nominis sui vicit.

19. *Gordii nodum fatalem solvit. (Just. XI. 7.)*

Post hæc Gordium urbem petit, quæ posita est inter Phrygiam majorem et minorem, quòd audierat, in eâ urbe, in templo Jovis, jugum plaustrî Gordii esse positum; cujus nexum si quis solvisset, eum totâ Asiâ regnaturum, antiqua oracula cecinisse. Captâ igitur urbe quum in templum venisset, illud jugum requisivit; quo monstrato, quum cap-

ita loramentorum intra nodos abscondita reperire non posset, gladio loramenta cædit, dicens, *nihil interest, quo modo nodus solvatur*; atque ita resolutis nexibus, latentia in nodis capita invenit.

20. *In gravem morbum incidit. (Just. XI. 8.)*

Hæc illi agentî nuntiatur, Darium cum ingenti exercitu adventare. Itaque timens angustias, magnâ celeritate Taurum transcendit. Quum Tarsum venisset, captus amœnitate Cydni fluminis, per mediam urbem influentis, projectis armis, plenus pulveris ac sudoris, in præfrigidam undam se projecit. Tum repentè tantus nervos ejus occupat rigor, ut jam de eo actum esse videretur. Unus erat ex medicis, nomine Philippus, qui remedium polliceretur; sed hunc Parmenionis epistolæ pridie e Cappadociâ missæ suspectum faciebant. Hic enim, ignarus infirmitatis Alexandri, scripserat, a Philippo medico caveret; nam corruptum illum a Dario ingenti pecuniâ esse. Alexander tamen tutius est ratus, dubiæ se fidei medico credere, quàm indubitato morbo perire. Accepto igitur poculo, epistolas medico tradidit; atque ita inter bibendum oculos in vultum legentis intendit. Ut securum conspexit, lætior factus est, sanitatemque quartâ-die recepit.

21. *Darium vincit ad Issum. (Just. XI. 9.)*

Interea Darius cum quadringentis millibus peditum, ac centum millibus equitum in aciem procedit. Movebat hæc multitudo hostium respectu paucitatis suæ Alexandrum; nec tamen bellum differre ratus, circumvectus suos, singulas gentes diversâ oratione alloquitur. Illyrios et Thracas opum ac divitiarum ostentatione; Græcos veterum bellorum memoriâ, internecivique cum Persis odii accendebat. Macedones autem nunc Europæ victæ admonet, nunc Asiæ expetitæ; nec inventas illis toto orbe pares vires gloriatur. Nec Darii segnis opera in ordinandâ acie fuit. Quippe ipse omnia circumire,

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singulos hortari, veteris gloriæ Persarum admonere. Post hæc prælium ingentibus animis committitur. In eo uterque rex vulneratur. Tamdiu certamen anceps fuit, quoad fugeret Darius. Exinde cædes Persarum secuta est. In castris eorum multum auri cæterarumque opum inventum. Inter captivos castrorum mater et uxor et filiæ duæ Darii fuere. Ad quas visendas cum Alexander venisset, conspectis armatis invicem se complexæ, velut statim morituræ, complorationem edidère. Provolutæ deinde genibus Alexandri mortis dilationem precantur, dum Darii corpus sepeliverint. Motus tantâ mulierum pietate Alexander, et Darium vivere dixit, et timentibus mortis metum dempsit, easque haberi ut reginas præcepit.

22. *Plurimæ Asiæ gentes victori se subjiciunt.*
(Justin. XI. 10.)

Post hoc prælium Parmenionem ad occupandam Persicam classem, aliosque amicorum suorum ad recipiendas Asiæ civitates misit, quæ statim, auditâ famâ victoriæ, in potestatem victorum venerunt. Tunc in Syriam proficiscitur, ubi obvios cum infulis multos Orientis reges habuit. Ex his, pro meritis singulorum, alios in societatem recepit, aliis regnum ademit, subiectis in loca eorum novis regibus. Insignis præter cæteros fuit Abdalonymus, rex ab Alexandro Sidoniæ constitutus. Quem Alexander, quum operam locare ad puteos exhauriendos hortosque irrigandos solitus esset, regem fecerat, spretis nobilibus, ne generis id, non dantis, beneficium putarent. Quum Tyriorum legatis, qui ei coronam auream magni ponderis miserant, significasset, se Tyrum ire velle ad vota Herculi reddenda, iique ejus introitum deprecarentur, ita exarsit, ut urbi excidium minaretur. Confestim admoto exercitu, post diuturnam obsidionem, Tyrii muros animosè defendentibus, urbs tandem per prodicionem capitur.

23. *Ab oraculo Jovis Ammonis Alexander salutatur deus.*
(Justin. XI. 11.)

Inde Rhodum Alexander, Ægyptum, Ciliciam-
que sine certamine cepit. Ad Jovem deinde Am-
monem pergit, consulturus et de eventu futurorum
et de origine suâ. Nam mater ejus Olympias gloriata
erat, Alexandrum non ex Philippo, sed ex serpente in-
gentis magnitudinis esse conceptum. Igitur Alexander,
cupiens, originem divinam sibi tribuî, subornat antistites,
quid sibi responderi velit per præmissos docens. Itaque
ingredientem templum statim antistites, ut Ammonis filium,
salutant. Simul victoriam omnium bellorum, possessionem-
que terrarum dari respondetur. Comitibus quoque
ejus imperatum, ut Alexandrum pro deo, non pro rege col-
erent. Reversus ab Ammone Alexandriam condidit, et
coloniam Macedonum caput esse Ægypti jubet.

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24. *Darius pacem precatur frustra.* (Just. XI. 12.)

Darius quum Babyloniam profugisset, per epistolam
Alexandrum precatur, redimendarum sibi captivarum po-
testatem faciat, inque eam rem magnam pecuniam pollice-
tur. Sed Alexander in pretium captivarum regnum omne,
non pecuniam petit. Interjecto tempore aliæ epistolæ
Darii Alexandro redduntur, quibus filiæ matrimonium et
regni portio offertur. Sed Alexander sua sibi dari re-
scripsit, jussitque regni arbitria victori permittere. Tum,
spe pacis amissâ, bellum Darius reparat, et cum quadrin-
gentis millibus peditum, et centum millibus equitum ob-
viâ vadt Alexandro. In itinere nuntiatur, uxorem ejus
decessisse, ejusque mortem illacrymatum Alexandrum,
exsequiasque benignè prosecutum esse. Tunc Darius,
quum se beneficiis quoque a rege superatum videret, ter-
tias epistolas scripsit, et gratias egit, quod nihil hostile in
suos fecerit. Offert deinde majorem partem regni usque
ad flumen Euphraten, et alteram filiam uxorem; pro reli-
quis captivis triginta millia talentorum. Ad hæc Alexan-

der, *gratiarum actionem supervacaneam esse*, respondit ; *se didicisse non adversus calamitates hostium, sed vires eorum contendere.* Cæterum neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, neque orbem terrarum duo maxima regna salvo statu terrarum habere posse ; proinde aut deditiōem eo die, aut in posterum aciem paret.

25. *Magno prælio ad Gaugamelam vincitur.*
(Justin. XI. 13. 14.)

A. C. 331. Postero die aciem producunt. Tum repente ante prælium Alexandrum somnus oppressit, quumque ad pugnam solus rex deesset, a Parmenione ægrè excitatus est. Ante prælium utraque acies hostibus spectaculo fuit. Macedones multitudinem, hominum, corporum magnitudinem, armorumque pulchritudinem mirabantur ; Persæ a tam paucis victa suorum tot millia stupebant. Rarò ullo prælio tantum sanguinis fusum est. Darius quum vinci suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, sed a proximis fugere compulsus est. Alexander autem periculosissima quæque aggrediebatur, et ubi confertissimos hostes acerrimè pugnare conspexisset, eò se semper ingerebat. Hoc prælio Asiæ imperium ei obtigit, quinto post acceptum regnum anno. Post hæc expugnat Persepolin, caput Persici regni, urbem antiquissimam plurimisque refertam opibus, quæ interitu ejus primùm apparuere.

26. *A suis interficitur.* (Justin. XI. 15.)

A. C. 330. Interea Darius a cognatis suis in vico Parthorum Tharâ aureis compedibus vincitur. Alexander postero die citato cursu supervenit, ibique cognovit, Darium clauso vehiculo per noctem exportatum. Jusso cætero exercitu subsequi, cum sex millibus equitum fugientem insequitur ; in itinere multa et periculosa prælia fecit. Emensus deinde multum itineris quum nullum Darii invenisset indicium, respirandi equis datâ potestate,

unus ex militibus, dum ad fontem proximum pergit, in vehiculo Darium, multis quidem vulneribus confossum, sed spirantem adhuc invenit, et unum e captivis ad eum adduxit. Quem quum rex ex voce civem esse cognovisset, Alexandro dicere jubet, *se plurimam ei gratiam habere, quòd in matrem liberosque suos regium, non hostilem animum exhibuisset. Quare se precari superùm inferùmque numina, et deos regni custodes et præsides, ut illi terrarum omnium contingat imperium.* Post hæc porrectâ manu expiravit. Quæ ubi Alexandro nuntiata sunt, viso corpore defuncti, tam indignam mortem lacryinis prosecutus est; corpusque regio more sepeliri jussit.

27. *Græcarum civitatum motus ad libertatem recuperandam. (Just. XII. 1.)*

Dum hæc in Asiâ gerebantur, Græcia ferè omnis, spe recuperandæ libertatis, ad arma concurrerat, auctoritatem Lacedæmoniorum secuta. Dux hujus belli Agis, rex Lacedæmoniorum, fuit. Quem motum Antipater, dux ab Alexandro in Macedoniâ relictus, in ipso ortu oppressit. Magna tamen utrimque cædes fuit. Agis rex, quem suos terga dantes videret, dimissis satellitibus, ut Alexandro felicitate, non virtute inferior videretur, tantam stragem hostium edidit, ut agmina interdum fugaret. Ad postremum, etsi a multitudine victus, gloriâ tamen omnes vicit.

28. *Alexander Persarum vitam et cultum imitatur. (Justin. XII. 3.)*

Alexander autem, Hyrcanis Mardisque subactis, habitum regum Persarum et diadema, insolitum antea regibus Macedonicis, assumit, et amicos quoque longam vestem auratam et purpuream sumere jubet. Ut luxum quoque Persarum imitaretur, ingentes epularum apparatus fecit, et convivia juxta regiam magnificentiam instruxit.

29. *Alexander suorum in se animos exacerbat.*
(Justin. XII. 5.)

Tum etiam primùm hostili odio in suos sævire cœpit. Maximè indignabatur, carpi se sermonibus suorum, quòd Philippi patris patriæque mores subvertisset. Propter quæ crimina Parmenio senex, dignitate regi proximus, cum Philotâ filio interficitur. Fremere itaque omnes universis castris cœpère, innoxii senis filiique casum miserantes; interdum, *se quoque non debere melius sperare*, dicentes. Quæ quum nuntiata Alexandro essent, simulat, se ex amicis quosdam in patriam victoriæ nuntios missurum. Hortatur milites, ut suis scriberent, datasque epistolas tacitè ad se deferri jubet; ex quibus cognito de se singulorum judicio, in unam cohortem eos, qui de rege durius opinati fuerant, contribuit, aut consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus. Inde Drancas, Euergetas, cæterosque populos, qui ad radicem Caucasi habitabant, subegit. Interea unus ex amicis Darii, Bessus, vinctus adducitur, qui regem non solum prodiderat, verum etiam interfecerat. Quem in ultionem perfidiæ fratri Darii excrucandum tradidit. Et ut his terris nomen relinqueret, urbem Alexandriam super amnem Tanaïm condidit. In Bactrianis quoque Sogdianisque duodecim urbes condidit, ibique eos, quos in exercitu seditiosos cognoverat, habitare jussit.

30. *Clitum suâ manu interficit.* (Justin. XII. 6.)

A. C. His ita gestis solemni die amicos in convivium
329. vocat. Ubi ortâ inter ebrios rerum a Philippo gestarum mentione, ipse se patri præferre cœpit, assentante majore convivarum parte. Itaque quum unus e senibus, Clitus, fiduciâ amicitiae regiæ, memoriam Philippi tueretur, laudaretque ejus res gestas, Alexander adeò irâ exarsit, ut, telo a satellite raptò, Clitum in convivio trucidaret. Pòst, iræ æstu subsidente, in pœnitentiam versus, mori voluit. Mansit hæc moriendi voluntas etiam insequentibus diebus, donec exercitûs universi precibus exora-

tus est, precantis, ne ita unius mortem doleat, ut universos perdat ; neque milites in ultimam deductos barbariam, inter infestas gentes destituat. Revocato igitur ad bellum animo, Chorasmos et Dahas in deditionem accepit.

31. *In Indiam penetrat. (Justin. XII. 7.)*

Post hæc Indiam petit, ut Oceano finiret imperium. Cui gloriæ ut etiam exercitûs ornamenta convenirent, phaleras equorum et arma militum argento inducit ; exercitumque suum, ab argenteis clypeis, *Argyraspidas* appellavit. Quum ad Nysam urbem venisset, oppidanis non repugnantibus, fiduciâ Liberi patris, a quo condita urbs erat, parci jussit. Tunc ad sacrum montem duxit exercitum, vite hederâque non aliter vestitum, quàm si manu cultus exornatusque esset. Ubi ad montem accessit, exercitus, repentino mentis impetu correptus ululare cœpit, et Bacchantium more discurrit.

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32. *Porum, regem Indiæ, superat. (Just. XII. 8.)*

Unus ex regibus Indorum fuit, Porus nomine, viribus corporis et animi magnitudine pariter insignis ; qui ad famam de Alexandri adventu bellum paraverat. Commisso prælio, Alexandrum ad singulare certamen provocat. Nec Alexander pugnæ moram facit ; sed primâ congressione vulnerato equo, quum præceps in terram decidisset, concursu satellitum servatur. Porus multis vulneribus obrutus capitur. Qui victum se adeò doluit, ut, quum veniam ab hoste invenisset, neque cibum capere vellet, neque vulnera curari pateretur ; ægrèque ab eo obtentum est, ut vellet vivere. Quem Alexander ob honorem virtutis incolumem in regnum remisit. Duas ibi urbes condidit, unam Nicæam, alteram ex nomine equi Bucephalen vocavit.

33. *Macedones in patriam redire cupiunt.*
(Justin. XII. 8.)

Quum ad Cuphites venisset, ubi eum cum ducentis millibus equitum hostes opperiebantur, exercitus omnis, laboribus fessus, lacrymis eum precatur, finem tandem belli faceret, aliquando patriæ reditûsque meminisset. Ostendere alius canitiem, alius vulnera, alius ætate consumptum corpus et cicatricibus obductum. Motus eorum precibus, veluti finem victoriis facturum, castra solito magnificentiora fieri iussit, quorum molitionibus et hostis terreretur, et posteris sui admiratio relinqueretur. Nullum opus lætius milites fecerunt. Itaque cæsis hostibus cum gratulatione in hæc castra reverterunt.

34. *Alexander e vitæ periculo ægrè servatur.*
(Justin. XII. 9.)

Inde Alexander ad amnem Acesinem pergit; per quem in Oceanum devehitur, et in Ambros et Sigambros navigat. Quæ gentes eum armatis octoginta millibus peditum, et sexaginta millibus equitum excipiunt. Quum prælio victor esset, exercitum ad urbem eorum duxit. Quam quum de muro, quem primus ceperat, a defensoribus desertam animadvertisset, in urbis planitiem sine ullo satellite desiliit. Itaque quum eum hostes solum conspexissent, clamore edito undique in eum concurrunt. Ubi obrui multitudine se vidit, trunco se, qui propter murum stabat, applicuit. Quum sic diu agmen sustinuisset, tandem, regis periculo cognito, amici ad eum desiliunt, ex quibus multi cæsi; præliumque tamdiu anceps fuit, quoad omnis exercitus, muris dejectis, in auxilium veniret. In eo prælio sagittâ sub mammâ trajectus est, cujus vulneris curatio ipso vulnere gravior fuit.

35. *Oceano lustrato nuptias celebrat.* (Justin. XII. 10.)

Tandem saluti redditus Polyperchonta cum exercitu Babyloniam mittit. Ipse cum lectissimâ manu, navibus

consensus, Oceani littora peragrat. Ibi Oceano libamenta dedit, prosperum in patriam reditum precatus; ac, veluti positus imperii terminis, otio fluminis Indi invehitur. Ibi in monumenta rerum a se gestarum urbem Barcen condidit, arasque statuit. Inde terrestri itinere Babyloniam redit. Ibi filiam Darii regis Statiram in matrimonium recepit; sed et optimatibus Macedonum lectas ex omnibus gentibus nobilissimas virgines tradidit.

36. *Babyloniam redit. (Justin. XII. 13.)*

Ab ultimis oris Oceani Babyloniam revertenti nuntiatur, non solum legationes Carthaginiensium cæterarumque Africæ civitatum, sed et Hispaniarum, Siciliæ, Galliæ, Sardinia, nonnullas quoque ex Italiâ ejus adventum Babyloniam opperiri. Hâc igitur ex causâ Babyloniam festinanti quidam ex magis prædixit, ne urbem introiret, testatus, hunc locum ei fatalem fore. Sed ab Anaxarcho philosopho compulsus, ut magorum prædicta contemneret, Babyloniam reversus, convivium solemniter instituit. Ibi quum totus in lætitiâ effusus esset, recedentem jam e convivio Medius Thessalus, instauratâ comessatione, invitat. Accepto poculo, inter bibendum veluti telo confixus ingemuit, elatusque e convivio semianimis, tanto dolore cruciatus est, ut ferrum in remedia posceret. Venenum accepisse creditur.

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37. *Babyloniæ moritur. (Justin. XII. 15.)*

Quartâ die Alexander indubitatam mortem sentiens, agnoscere se fatum domûs majorum suorum, ait; namque plerosque JEacidarum intra tricesimum annum defunctos. Tumultuantes deinde milites, insidiis periisse regem suspicantes, ipse sedavit, eosque omnes ad conspectum suum admisit, osculandamque dextram porrexit. Quum lacrymarent omnes, ipse non sine lacrymis tantum, verum etiam sine ullo tristioris mentis argumento fuit. Ad postremum corpus suum in Ammo-

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323.

nis templo condi jubet. Quum deficere eum amici viderent, quærent, *quem imperii faciat hæredem*; respondit, *dignissimum*. Hac voce omnes amicos suos ad æmulam regni cupiditatem accendit. Sextâ die, præclusâ voce, exemptum digito anulum Perdiccæ tradidit, quæ res gliscentem amicorum discordiam sedavit. Nam etsi non voce nuncupatus hæres, iudicio tamen electus esse videbatur.

38. *De Alexandri virtute et fortunâ quædam.*
(Justin. XII. 16.)

Decessit Alexander mensem unum tres et triginta annos natus, vir supra humanum modum vi animi præditus. Omina quædam magnitudinem ejus in ipso ortu portendisse existimabantur. Quo die natus est, pater ejus nuntium duarum victoriarum accepit; alterius belli Illyrici, alterius certaminis Olympici, in quod quadrigas miserat. Puer acerrimis literarum studiis eruditus fuit. Exactâ pueritiâ, per quinquennium Aristotele, philosopho præstantissimo, usus est magistro. Accepto tandem imperio tantam militibus suis fiduciam fecit, ut, illo præsentem, nullius hostis arma timerent. Itaque cum nullo hoste unquam congressus est, quem non vicerit; nullam urbem obsedit, quàm non expugnaverit. Victus denique est non virtute hostili, sed insidiis suorum et fraude.

39. *Luctus barbarorum, Macedonum lætitia.*
(Justin. XIII. 1.)

Exstincto in ipso ætatis et victoriarum flore Alexandro Magno, triste apud omnes totâ Babylone silentium fuit. Ut verò nuntius de ejus morte disseminatus est, omnes barbaræ gentes, paulò antè ab eo devictæ, non ut hostem, sed ut parentem luxerunt. Mater quoque Darii regis, auditâ morte victoris, in quo pietatem filii erat experta, mortem sibi ipsa conscivit. Contrà Macedones, non ut civem, sed ut hostem defunctum gaudebant; severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula exsecrantes. Huc accedebat,

quòd principes regnum et imperia, vulgus militum thesauros, veluti prædam, spectabant. Erant enim in thesauris quinquaginta millia talentum, quæ sibi divisum iri sperabant. Nec amici Alexandri frustrâ regnum spectabant. Nam tantæ virtutis et venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares. Neque unquam antè Macedonia vel ulla gens alia tanto clarorum virorum proventu floruit; quos primò Philippus, mox Alexander tantâ curâ legerat, ut non tam ad societatem belli, quàm in successionem regni electi viderentur.

40. *Duces de imperio constituendo consilia ineunt.*
(Just. XIII. 2.)

Cæterum, defuncto Alexandro, armati in regiam coeunt, ad formandum rerum præsentium statum. Perdicca censet, Roxanes, regis conjugis, quam gravidam reliquerat partum esse expectandum, et si puerum peperisset, hunc patri successorem fore. Meleager negat, expectandum, dum reges nascerentur, quum jam genitis uti liceret. Esse Pergami puerum, filium Alexandri, natum ex Barsine, nomine Herculem; seu mallent juvenem, esse in castris fratrem Alexandri, Aridæum, comem et cunctis non suo tantum, verum et patris Philippi nomine acceptissimum. Ptolemæus recusabat regem Aridæum, tum, quòd ex Larissæo scorto natus esset, tum ob majorem, quâ laborabat, valetudinem; nam verendum esse, ne ille nomen regis, alius imperium teneret; melius esse ex his legi, qui pro virtute regi suo proximi fuerint. Vicit Perdiccæ sententia, consensu universorum. Placuit itaque Roxanes expectari partum, et si puer natus fuisset, tutores Leonatum, Perdiccam, Crateron, et Antipatrum constituunt, confestimque in tutorum obsequia jurant.

41. *Aridæus, Philippi filius, rex creatur.*
(Justin. XIII. 3. 4.)

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Quum equites idem fecissent, pedites indignati, nullas sibi consiliorum partes relictas, Aridæum, Alexandri fratrem, regem appellant, satellitesque illi ex turbâ suâ legunt, et nomine Philippi patris vocari jubent. Magnâ hinc in castris seditione ortâ, tandem ab equitibus quoque Aridæus rex agnoscitur. Servata est portio regni Alexandri filio, si natus esset. His ita compositis, Macedoniæ et Græciæ Antipater præponitur; regiæ pecuniæ custodia Cratæro traditur; castrorum et exercitûs cura Meleagro et Perdiccæ assignatur; jubeturque Aridæus rex corpus Alexandri in Hammonis templum deducere. Tunc Perdicca, lustratione castrorum indictâ, seditiosos supplicio occultè tradi jubet. Reversus inde, provincias inter principes divisit.

42. *Bellum in Græciâ ortum per Antipatrum comprimitur.*
(Justin. XIII. 5.)

A. C.
321.

Dum hæc in Oriente geruntur, in Græciâ Athenienses et Ætoli bellum, quod jam vivo Alexandro moverant, summis viribus instruebant. Causa belli erat, quòd reversus ab Indiâ Alexander epistolas in Græciam scripserat, quibus omnium civitatum exsules restituebantur. Quæ litteræ recitatæ præsentè universâ Græciâ, in mercatu Olympiaco, magnos motus excitaverunt, quòd plurimi non legibus, sed per factionem principum pulsati fuerant, principesque verebantur, ne revocati potentiores in republicâ fierent. Palàm igitur jam tum multæ civitates libertatem bello vindicandam fremebant. Principes tamen omnium Athenienses et Ætoli fuerunt. Bello igitur exorto Antipater, cui Græcia sorte obvenerat, Leonatum ex Asiâ in auxilium vocavit. Qui quum venire cum exercitu nuntiatus esset, obvii ei Athenienses cum instructis copiis fuere, ibique equestri prælio, gravi vulnere ictus, exstinguitur. Sed Antipater, exercitu extincti re-

repto, quum par hostibus etiam prælio videretur, solutus obsidione, quâ cinctus fuerat Lamiae, in Macedoniam concessit; Græcorum quoque copiae, finibus Græciæ hoste depulso, in urbes dilapsæ sunt.

43. *Certamina inter duces Alexandri. (Just. XIII. 6. XV. 1.)*

Post hæc bellum inter Perdiccam et Antigonum oritur, quod, velut incendium, mox latius serpsit. A. C. 322. Macedonia, in duas partes discurrentibus ducibus, in sua viscera armatur, ferrumque a barbaris in civilem sanguinem vertit. In hoc bello Perdiccas occisus est; pluresque ejusdem partis duces perierunt. Et jam finitum certamen inter successores Alexandri Magni videbatur, quum repentè inter ipsos victores nata est discordia. Ptolemæus et Cassander, Antipatri filius, inîtâ cum Lysimacho et Seleuco societate, contra Antigonum bellum terrâ marique enixè instruunt. Tenebat Ptolemæus Ægyptum cum Africæ parte minore et Cypro et Phœnice. Cassandro parebat Macedonia cum Græciâ. Asiam et partes Orientis occupaverat Antigonus, cujus filius Demetrius, primâ belli congressione, a Ptolemæo apud Gamalam vincitur. In quo prælio major Ptolemæi moderationis gloria, quàm ipsius victoriæ fuit. Siquidem et amicos Demetrii non solùm cum suis rebus, verùm etiam additis insuper muneribus, dimisit; et ipsius Demetrii privatum omne instrumentum ac familiam reddidit, dicens: non se propter prædam, sed propter dignitatem inîsse bellum, indignatum, quòd Antigonus, devictis diversæ factionis ducibus, solus communis victoriæ præmia corripuisset.

44. *Exstinctâ Alexandri sobole, principes regium nomen sumunt. (Justin. XV. 2.)*

Dum hæc aguntur, Cassander Herculem, Alexandri filium, qui ferè annos quatuordecim excusserat, ne favore paterni nominis in regnum Mace- A. C. 306.

doniæ vocaretur, occidi tacitè cum matre Barsine jubet; tum alterum quoque filium cum matre Roxane pari fraude necavit. Intereâ Ptolemæus cum Demetrio navali proelio iterato congreditur, et amissâ classe in Ægyptum refugit. Hâc victoriâ clatus, Antigonus regem se cum Demetrio filio appellari jubet. Ptolemæus quoque, ne minoris apud suos auctoritatis esset, rex ab exercitu cognominatur. Quibus auditis, Cassander et Lysimachus et ipsi regiam sibi majestatem vindicârunt. Sed Ptolemæus et Cassander cæterique factionis alterius duces, quum se singulos ab Antigono carpi ac lacessi viderent, per epistolas se invicem exhortati sunt ad bellum communibus viribus suscipiendum. Cui quum Cassander interesse propter finitimum bellum non posset, Lysimachum cum ingentibus copiis in auxilium sociis mittit.

45. *Lysimachi fortitudo.* (Justin. XV. 3.)

Erat hic Lysimachus illustri inter Macedones loco natus, sed magis etiam virtute quàm genere clarus. Quum Alexander Callisthenem philosophum miserandum in modum omnibus membris truncâset, et insuper cum cane in caveâ clausum circumferret, Lysimachus, eum audire et præcepta virtutis ab eo accipere solitus, misertus tanti viri, venenum ei in remedium calamitatum dedit. Quod adeò ægrè Alexander tulit, ut eum objici ferocissimo leoni juberet. Sed quum leo impetum fecisset in eum, Lysimachus manum amiculo involutam in os leonis immersit, arreptâque linguâ feram exanimavit. Quod quum nuntiatum regi esset, admiratio iræ successit, cariolemque eum propter constantiam tantæ virtutis habuit. Post mortem regis, quum inter successores ejus provinciæ dividerentur, ferocissimæ gentes, quasi omnium fortissimo, assignatæ sunt.

46. *Nova inter Alexandri successores bella oriuntur.*
(Justin. XV. 4.)

Priusquam bellum inter Ptolemæum sociosque ejus adversus Antigonum committeretur, repente ex Asiâ majore Seleucus, novus Antigono hostis, accessit. Hujus quoque viri virtus clarissima fuit. Post mortem Alexandri, occupato regno Orientis, urbem condidit, patris nomine Antiochiâ vocatam, et campos urbi vicinos Apollini dicavit, a quo generis originem ducebat. Multa in Oriente post divisionem inter socios regni Macedonici bella gessit. Principio Babyloniam cepit; inde, auctis ex victoriâ viribus Bactrianos expugnavit. Compositis deinde in Oriente rebus, in bellum cum Antigono descendit. Conjunctis igitur omnium sociorum copiis, prælium committitur; in eo Antigonus occiditur; Demetrius filius ejus in fugam vertitur. Sed socii, profligato hostili bello, denuo in semet ipsos arma verterunt; et, quum de prædâ non conveniret, iterum in duas factiones diducuntur. Seleucus Demetrio, Ptolemæus Lysimacho junguntur. Cassandro defuncto Philippus filius succedit. Sic quasi ex integro nova Macedonia bella nascuntur.

A. C.
307.

47. *Regnum Macedonia, parricidiis inquinatæ, Demetrius occupat.* (Justin. XVI. 1.)

Post Cassandri regis, filique ejus Philippi continuas mortes, Thessalonice, uxor Cassandri, non multo post tempore, ab Antipatro filio occiditur. Causa parricidii fuit, quòd, post mortem mariti, in divisione inter fratres regni, in alterum filium Alexandrum videbatur fuisse propensior. Quod facinus eò gravius visum est, quòd nullum maternæ fraudis vestigium fuit. Ob hæc igitur Alexander, in ultionem maternæ necis gesturus cum fratre bellum, auxilium a Demetrio petit: nec Demetrius, spe invadendi Macedonici regni, moram fecit. Cujus adventum verens Lysimachus persuadet genero Antipatro, ut malit cum fratre suo in gratiam redire, quàm paternum

A. C.
294.

hostem in Macedoniam admitti. Inchoatam igitur inter fratres reconciliationem quum præsensisset Demetrius, per insidias Alexandrum interfecit, regnumque Macedoniae occupavit. Lysimachus quoque quum bello Dromichætis, regis Thracum, premeretur, traditâ ei alterâ parte Macedoniae, quæ Antipatro ejus genero obvenerat, pacem cum eo fecit.

48. *Demetrius a Pyrrho, Epiri rege, Macedonia pellitur.*
(Justin. XVI. 2.)

A. C. 288. Igitur Demetrius, totius Macedoniae viribus instructus, Asiam occupare statuit. Sed Ptolemæus, Seleucus, et Lysimachus, pactâ societate conjunctisque copiis, bellum adversus Demetrium transferunt in Europam. His comitem se jungit Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, sperans, Demetrium non difficilius amittere Macedoniam posse, quàm acquisierat. Nec spes frustrâ fuit; quippe, exercitu ejus corrupto, ipsoque in fugam acto, regnum Macedoniae occupavit. Demetrius autem, a tot exercitiis circumventus, quum posset honestè mori, turpiter se dedere Seleuco maluit. Finito bello, Ptolemæus cum magnâ rerum gestarum gloriâ moritur, regno minimo natu ex filiis relicto.

49. *Lysimachus et Seleucus, ultimi commilitonum Alexandri, pereunt.* (Just. XVI. 3. XVII. 1. 2.)

A. C. 282-281. Sed mox inter Lysimachum et Pyrrhum, socios paulò antè adversus Demetrium, bellum exarsit. Victor Lysimachus, pulso Pyrrho, Macedoniam occupavit. Inde Thraciæ bellum intulit. Mox post varia ostenta, quæ Lysimacho dira portendebant, Agathoclem, filium, Arsinoë noverca veneno interfecit. Hoc parricidium principum secuta est cædes, luentium supplicia, quòd occisum juvenem dolebant. Itaque et hi, qui cædibus superfuerant, et hi, qui exercitibus præerant, certatim ad Seleucum deficiunt, eumque compellunt, ut bel-

lum Lysimacho inferret. Ultimum hoc certamen commilitonum Alexandri fuit. Lysimachus quatuor et septuaginta annos natus erat; Seleucus septem et septuaginta. Sed in hâc quoque ætate utrique juvenilis erat animus, imperiique cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant. Lysimachus in eo bello strenuè moritur, amissis antè variis casibus quindecim liberis. Seleucus autem, solum se de cohorte Alexandri superesse gavisus, post septem menses a Ptolemæo Cerauno, cujus sororem Lysimachus in matrimonio habuerat, per insidias circumventus, occiditur, regnumque Macedoniæ, quod Lysimacho eripuerat, cum vitâ pariter amittit.

50. *Motus in Græciâ. (Justin. XXIV. 1. 3.)*

Paulò pòst, dissidentibus inter se Ptolemæo Cerauno et Antiocho et Antigono regibus, omnes fermè Græciæ civitates, ducibus Spartanis, ad spem libertatis erectæ, in bellum prorumpunt; et, ne cum Antigono, sub cujus regno erant, bellum cepisse viderentur, socios ejus Ætolos aggrediuntur, causam belli prætendentes, quòd sacratum Apollini campum Cirrhæum per vim occupâssent. Conjuncto exercitu, Ætolorumque finibus devastatis, magnam cladem passi sunt. Deinde, Spartanis bellum reparantibus, auxilium multæ gentes negaverunt, existimantes, dominationem eos, non libertatem Græciæ quærere. Interea inter reges bellum finitur. Nam Ptolemæus, pulso Antigono, quum regnum totius Macedoniæ occupâssent, pacem cum Antiocho facit, affinitatemque cum Pyrrho, datâ ei in matrimonium filiâ suâ, jungit. Sed brevî pòst, incredibilibus commissis sceleribus, a Gallis regno spoliatus captusque, vitam ferro, ut meruerat, amisit.

51. *Galli in Græciam penetrant. (Just. XXIV. 4. 5.)*

Namque Galli, abundante multitudine, quum eos non caperent terræ, quæ genuerant, trecenta
 millia hominum ad sedes novas quærendas miserunt. Ex his portio in Italiâ consedit, quæ et Romam in-

A. C.
280.

cendit, alia portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, et in Pannoniâ consedit, ubi per multos annos bella cum finitimis gesserunt. Hortante deinde successu, divisis agminibus, alii Græciam, alii Macedoniam petivêre. Tantusque terror Gallici nominis fuit, ut etiam reges non lacessiti ultro pacem ingenti pecuniâ mercarentur. Solus rex Macedoniæ Ptolemæus adventum Gallorum intrepidus audivit, hisque cum paucis et incompositis, quasi parricidiorum furiis agitatus, occurrit. Prælio commisso Macedones cæduntur. Ptolemæus multis vulneribus saucius capitur: caput ejus amputatum et lanceâ fixum circumfertur. Paucos ex Macedonibus fuga servavit: cæteri aut capti aut occisi.

52. *Galli Brenno duce Delphos petunt.*
(Justin. XXIV. 6.)

A. C. 277. Paulò pòst Brennus, quo duce portio Gallorum in Græciam se effuderat, cum centum et quingenta millibus peditum et quindecim millibus equitum in Macedoniam irrupit. Victo exercitu, totius regionis agros deprædatur. Tum Delphos iter vertit ad Apollinis templum spoliandum. Hoc templum positum est in monte Parnasso, in rupe undique impendente, cujus præcipitiis, ut naturali præsidio, defenditur. Multa ibi et opulenta regum populorumque visuntur munera, quæque magnificentia suâ et gratam hominum voluntatem, et Apollinis veracitatem manifestant.

53. *Cum ingenti clade repelluntur.* (Just. XXIV. 7.)

Brennus quum in conspectu haberet templum, ad acuos suos animos, prædæ ubertatem militibus ostendebat, statuasque cum quadrigis, quarum ingens copia procul visebatur, solido auro fusas esse affirmabat. Quâ asseveratione incitati Galli, simul et mero saucii, sine respectu periculorum in bellum ruebant. Habebat Brennus lecta ex omni exercitu peditum sexaginta quinque millia; Delphorum sociorumque nonnisi quatuor millia militum erant. Hi plus

in Deo, quàm in viribus spei ponentes, cum contemptu hostium resistebant, Gallosque scandentes e summo montis vertice, partim saxo, partim armis obruebant. Inter hæc templorum antistites, sparsis crinibus, cum insignibus et infulis, in primam pugnantium aciem procurrunt, eos hortantes, ne cunctarentur diis antesignanis hostem cedere. Quibus vocibus incensi omnes certatim in prælium prosiliunt. Præsentiam Dei statim sensere. Nam et terræ motu portio montis abrupta Gallorum stravit exercitum, et tempestas insecuta grandine et frigore saucios absumpsit. Dux ipse Brennus, quum dolorem vulnerum ferre non posset, pugione vitam finivit. Alter ex ducibus cum decem millibus sauciorum citato agmine Græciâ excedit. Sed nec fugientibus fortuna æquior fuit; nullus sine labore et periculo dies; assidui imbres et gelu, nix, fames, lassitudo, et pervigiæ miseras infelicis belli reliquias obtrebant. Quo pacto evenit, ut brevî ex tanto exercitu nemo superesset.

54. *Clade in Macedoniâ acceptâ, Galli in Asiam trajiciunt. (Justin. XXV. 1. 2.)*

Pace inter duos reges, Antigonum Gonatam, A. C. 278-275.
Demetrii filium, et Antiochum, regem Syriæ, statuta, quum in Macedoniam Antigonus reversus esset, Gallorum exercitus, qui a Brenno ad fines tuendos relictus erat, in Macedoniam irrupit. Qui quum classem in Hellesponti littoribus collocatam incautiùs diripiunt, a remigibus et ab exercitûs parte, quæ eò cum conjugibus et liberis confugerat, trucidantur; tantaque cædes Gallorum fuit, ut opinio hujus victoriæ Antigono pacem, non a Gallis tantum, verum etiam a finitimis præstaret. Postea Galli, a Bithyniæ rege in auxilium vocati, partâ victoriâ regnum cum eo dividerunt; eamque regionem Gallogræciam cognominaverunt.

55. *Pyrrhus rex Epiri Macedoniam invadit.*
(*Justin. XXV. 3.*)

A. C. 274. Interea Pyrrhus ex Siciliâ in Epirum reversus fines Macedoniæ invadit ; cui Antigonus cum exercitu occurrit, victusque prælio in fugam vertitur. Atque ita Pyrrhus Macedoniam in deditionem accipit ; Antigonus autem cum paucis equitibus Thessalonicam se recepit, ut inde cum conductâ Gallorum manu bellum repararet. Rursus a Ptolemæo, Pyrrhi filio, funditus victus, cum septem comitibus fugiens salutis latebras in solitudine quærit.

56. *Argos oppugnans occiditur.* (*Just. XXV. 4. 5.*)

A. C. 272. Pyrrhus autem, in tanto fastigio regni collocatus, Græciæ Asiæque imperium meditatur. Primum illi bellum adversus Spartanos fuit ; ubi majore mulierum quam vivorum virtute exceptus, Ptolemæum filium, et exercitûs partem robustissimam amisit. Ptolemæus in oppugnatione urbis usque in mediam urbem procurrerat, ubi concursu multitudinis interfectus est. Cujus corpus ut relatum est patri, duxisse Pyrrhum ferunt, *aliquantò tardius eum, quàm timuerit ipse, vel temeritas ejus meruerit, occisum esse.* Ipse Pyrrhus quum a Spartanis repulsus Argos petiisset, ibi inter confertissimos violentissimè dimicans saxo de muris ictus occiditur. Satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est, nullum nec ejus, nec superioris ætatis regem comparandum Pyrrho fuisse. Nam et vitæ sanctitate atque justitiâ optimos quosque æquabat ; scientiâ rei militaris plurimos superabat, patriamque suam, angustam et ignobilem, famâ rerum gestarum toto orbe illustrem reddidit.

57. *Antigonus Gallos magno prælio fundit. Bella inter Macedonas et Epirotas. (Justin. XXVI. 1. 2. 3.)*

Post mortem Pyrrhi non in Macedoniâ tantum, verum etiam in Asiâ Græciâque magni bellorum A. C.
277. motus fuere; civitatesque mutuis inter se odiis in bellum ruebant. Inter hos motus Antigonus, qui in Macedonia regnum redierat, quum multiplici bello et Ptolemæi regis et Spartanorum premeretur, novusque ei hostis, Gallogræciæ exercitus, affluisset, parvâ manu adversus cæteros relictâ, adversus Gallos totis viribus proficiscitur. Galli, quum hostiæ ante pugnam cæsæ infaustum pugnae exitum portenderent, in furorem versi conjuges et liberos suos trucidant, cruentique ex recenti suorum cæde in prælium proficiscuntur. Omnes occisione cæsi. Post hujus pugnae eventum, Ptolemæus et Spartani victorem hostium exercitum declinantes, in tutiora se recipiunt. Antigonus ubi eorum discessum videt, bellum Atheniensibus infert. In quo quum occupatus esset, Alexander, rex Epiri, ulcisci mortem patris Pyrrhi cupiens, fines Macedoniae depopulatur. Adversus quem quum reversus a Græciâ Antigonus esset, transitione militum destitutus, regnum Macedoniae cum exercitu amittit. Hujus filius Demetrius, puer admodum, absente patre, reparato exercitu, non solum amissam Macedoniam recipit, verum etiam Epiri regno Alexandrum spoliât. Tanta fortunæ varietas erat! Paulò post tamen Alexander, non minore Epirotarum desiderio, quam suorum auxilio, in regnum restituitur.

58. *Seleuci et Antiochi, fratrum, flagitia. (Justin. XXVII. 1. 2.)*

Mortuo Syriæ rege Antiocho, Seleucus, qui in ejus locum successerat, parricidio novercæ, Ptolemæi sororis, inquinatus, a Ptolemæo terrâ marique victus est. Quum, quò se verteret, non haberet, Antiochi fratris auxilium implorat, oblatâ ei Asiâ inter fines Tauri montis, in præmium latæ opis. Antiochus autem, quum esse annos quatuor-

decim natus, supra ætatem regni avidus occasione arreptâ fratrem regno spoliare conatus est. Eâ tempestate omnia bella in exitum Asiæ gerebantur. Seleucus et Antiochus fratres bellum propter Asiam gerebant; Ptolemæus, rex Ægypti, sub specie sororiæ ultionis, Asiæ inhiabat; hinc Bithynus Eumenes, inde Galli Asiam depopulabantur. Victo Antiocho, quum Eumenes majorem Asiæ partem occupâset, ne tunc quidem fratres a bello abstinuerunt. Antiochus victus, quum profugo nusquam tutus locus esset, ad Ptolemæum hostem confugit. Sed Ptolemæus eum servari arctissimâ custodiâ jubet. Hinc operâ cujusdam mulieris, quam familiarius noverat, custodibus deceptis, elabitur, fugiensque a latronibus interficitur. Seleucus quoque iisdem fermè diebus, amisso regno, equo præcipitatus obiit. Sic fratres, ambo exsules, ambo regno privati, similibus casibus, scelerum suorum pœnas luerunt.

59. *Antigonus, Philippi tutor, regnum Macedoniae administrat. (Justin. XXVIII. 3.)*

A. C. Circa illa tempora Demetrius, rex Macedoniae,
233. Antigoni Gonatæ filius, relicto filio Philippo admodum parvulo, decessit. Cui Antigonus Doson tutor datus, acceptâ in matrimonium matre pupilli, regem se constitui laborabat. Interjecto deinde tempore, quum seditione minaci Macedonum clausus in regiâ teneretur, in publicum sine satellitibus procedit, projectoque in vulgus diademate ac purpurâ, dare hæc eos alteri jubet, qui aut imperare illis nesciat, aut cui parere ipsi sciant. Commemorat deinde beneficia sua, ut defectionem sociorum vindicaverit: ut Dardanos, Thessalosque exsultantes morte Demetrii regis compescuerit: ut denique dignitatem Macedonum non solum defenderit, verum etiam auxerit. Quorum si illos pœniteat, deponere se imperium et reddere illis munus suum: ipsi regem quærant, cui imperent. Quum populus pudore motus recipere eum regnum juberet, tamdiu recusavit, quoad seditionis auctores supplicio traderentur.

60. *Spartanos superat. Horum in malis virtus.*
(*Just. XXVIII. 4.*)

Post hæc bellum Spartanis infert, qui soli adhuc Macedonum arma contemnebant. Inter duas nobilissimas gentes summis viribus pugnabatur; quum hi pro vetere Macedonum gloriâ, illi non solum pro illibatâ libertate, sed etiam pro salute certarent. Victi Lacedæmonii non ipsi tantum, sed etiam conjuges liberi-que magno animo fortunam tulere. Nemo quippe in acie salutem pepercit; nulla amissum conjugem flevit; filiorum mortem senes laudabant; patribus in acie cæsis filii gratulabantur; suam vicem omnes dolebant, quod non ipsi pro patriæ libertate cecidissent. Inter hæc nullus in urbe strepitus, nulla trepidatio; magis omnes publicam quam privatam fortunam lugebant. Inter hæc Cleomenes rex, post multas hostium cædes, toto corpore suo pariter et hostium cruore madens, supervenit; ingressusque urbem non humi consedit, non cibum aut potum poposcit, non armorum onus deposuit, sed acclinis parieti, quum quatuor millia sola ex pugna superfuisse conspexisset, hortatur, ut se ad meliora tempora reipublicæ reservarent. Tum cum conjuge et liberis Ægyptum ad Ptolemæum proficiscitur, a quo honorificè susceptus, diu in summâ dignatione vivit. Postremò post Ptolemæi mortem a filio ejus cum omni familiâ interficitur. Antigonus autem fortunam tantæ urbis miseratus a direptione milites prohibuit, veniamque his, qui superfuerunt, dedit. Nec multò post ipse decessit, regnumque Philippo pupillo, annos quatuordecim nato, tradidit.

A. C.
222.

61. *Multa imperia novâ regum successione mutantur.*
(*Justin. XXIX. 1.*)

Iisdem fermè temporibus propè universi orbis imperia nova regum successione mutata sunt. Nam et in Macedoniâ Philippus, mortuo Antigono, regnum suscepit; et in Asiâ, interfecto Seleuco, impubes adhuc rex Antiochus

constitutus est. Ægyptum, patre ac matre interfectis, occupaverat Ptolemæus, cui ex crimine facinoris cognomen *Philopator* fuit. Etiam Spartani in locum Cleomenis suffecere Lycurgum; et apud Carthaginienses ætate immaturâ dux Hannibal constituitur, non penuriâ seniorum, sed odio Romanorum, quo eum a pueritiâ sciebant imbutum. In his regibus pueris magna indoles virtutis enituit. Solus Ptolemæus, sicut scelestus in occupando regno, ita et segnis in administrando fuit.

62. *Philippus cum Hannibale societatem contra Romanos jungit. (Justin. XXIX. 2. 4.)*

A. C.
215. Philippus quum, Dardanis aliisque finitimis superatis, Ætolis bellum inferre gestiret, a Demetrio, Illyriorum rege, impulsus est, ut Romanos aggrederetur. Querebatur ille Romanorum injuriam, qui non contenti *Italiæ terminis, imperium totius orbis spe complexi, bellum cum omnibus regibus gererent. Se cedere illi regno, quod Romani occupaverint, profiteretur; gratus habiturus, si in possessione imperii sui socium potius quàm hostes videret.* Hujusmodi oratione impulit Philippum, ut omissis Ætolis, bellum Romanis inferret, minus negotii existimantem, quod jam victos ab Hannibale apud Thrasy-menum lacum audierat. Itaque ne eodem tempore multis bellis distineretur, pacem cum Ætolis facit, navesque fabricare coepit, quibus in Italiam trajiceret. Legatum deinde ad Hannibalem, jungendæ societatis gratiâ, cum epistolis mittit; qui, a Romanis comprehensus et ad senatum perductus, incolumis dimissus est, non in honorem regis, sed ne, dubius adhuc, indubitatus hostis redderetur.

63. *Pacem cum Romanis facere cogitur. (Justin. XXIX. 4.)*

Paulò post autem quum Romanis nuntiatum esset, Philippum in Italiam copias trajecturum, Lævinum prætorem cum instructis navibus ad prohibendum transitum mittunt. Qui quum in Græciam trajecisset, multis promissis impu-

lit Ætolos, ut bellum adversus Philippum susciperent. Philippus quoque Achæos in Romanorum bellum sollicitat. Interea et Dardani Macedoniae fines vastare cœperunt, et Lævinus prætor, junctâ cum Attalo rege societate, Græciam populatur. His aliisque rebus distractus rex Macedoniae cum Romanis pacem facit, contentis interim bellum Macedonicum distulisse; Philopœmēni autem, Achæorum prætori, quem didicerat animos sociorum ad Romanos trahere, insidias prætendit. Quibus cognitis ille Achæos auctoritate suâ a rege Macedoniae prorsus abstraxit.

64. *Ptolemæi quædam gesta. (Just. XXX. 1. 2.)*

Dum hæc in Græciâ geruntur, Ptolemæus, qui ad necem utriusque parentis fratris quoque cædem adjunxerat, luxuriæ se tradiderat, nec amici tantum, verum etiam omnis exercitus regis exemplum secuti erant. Quibus cognitis, Antiochus, rex Syriæ, repentino bello multas urbes ejus oppressit, ipsamque Ægyptum aggreditur. Ptolemæus autem, exercitu in Græciâ conducto, secundum prælium facit, spoliassetque regno Antiochum, si fortunam virtute juvisset. Sed contentus recuperatione urbium, quas amiserat, factâ pace, in pristinam luxuriam revolutus, regnum perditissimis hominibus tanquam prædam permisit. Eo mortuo Alexandrini, supplicio de prædonibus illis sumpto, legatos miserunt ad populum Romanum, rogantes, ut tutelam pupilli susciperent, tuerenturque regnum Ægypti, quod jam Philippum et Antiochum, factâ inter se pactione, inter se divisisse dicebant.

65. *Romani bellum contra Philippum suscipiunt. (Justin. XXX. 3. 4.)*

Grata legatio Romanis fuit, causam belli adversus Philippum quærentibus, qui iis, belli A. C.
200. Punici temporibus, insidiatus fuerat. Mittuntur itaque legati, qui Antiocho et Philippo denuntient, regno Ægypti abstineant. Mittitur et M. Lepidus in Ægyp-

tum, qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret. Dum hæc aguntur, legationes Attali et Rhodiorum, injurias Philippi querentes, Romam venerunt. Quæ res omnem cunctationem Macedonici belli senatui exemit. Statim igitur titulo ferendi sociis auxilii, bellum adversus Philippum decernitur, legionesque cum consule in Macedoniam mittuntur. Nec multo post tempore tota Græcia, fiducia Romanorum ad spem pristinae libertatis erecta, bellum Philippo intulit; atque ita quum rex undique urgeretur, pacem petere compellitur. Repudiata a senatu pace, praelium commissum est apud Cynoscephalas in Thessalia inter Philippum et Flaminium, Romanorum ducem. Macedonas Romana fortuna vicit. Fractus itaque bello Philippus, pace accepta, nomen quidem regium retinuit; sed omnibus Græciæ urbibus extra terminos antiquæ possessionis amissis, solam Macedoniam retinuit.

66. *Antiochum, Hannibalis consiliis adjutum, Romani aggrediuntur. (Justin. XXXI. 1. 2. 4.)*

A. C. Interea Antiochus, rex Syriæ, Ægyptum occupare statuit. Itaque Phoenicem cæterasque
192. Syriæ quidem, sed juris Ægypti civitates, cum invasisset, legatos ad eum senatus misit, qui denuntiarent ei, abstineret regno pupilli populi Romani, postremis patris precibus fidei suæ traditi. Quibus spretis, bellum ei denuntiatum est. Eodem tempore Nabis, Lacedæmoniorum tyrannus, multas Græciæ civitates occupaverat. Igitur senatus, ne uno tempore duplici bello Romanæ vires distinerentur, scripsit, Flaminio, si ei videretur, sicuti Macedoniam ita Græciam a Nabide liberaret. Terribile quippe Antiochi bellum nomen Hannibalis fecit, quem æmuli ejus cum Antiocho inisse societatem apud Romanos criminabantur. Qui quum sibi a Romanis insidias strui intellexisset, clam nave conscensâ, cursum ad Antiochum direxit. Ad hunc quum pervenisset, negabat opprimi Romanos nisi in Italiâ posse. Cujus consilia quum regi placerent, Romani ad Antiochum legatos mi-

sêre, qui et regis apparatus specularentur, et Hannibalem assiduo colloquio suspectum invisumque redderent. Hic dolus bene illis successit. Quippe Antiochus reconciliatam ejus cum Romanis gratiam existimans, eum veluti hostem proditoremque sui odisse cœpit.

67. *Eum pugnâ navali superant. (Just. XXX. 6.)*

Dum igitur Antiochus, falsâ suspitione deceptus, omnem belli apparatus temerè et negligenter agit, Acilius, Romanus cōsul, omnia bello necessaria summâ industriâ parat. Itaque primâ belli congressione rex victus et fugatus castra ditia victoribus reliquit. Deinde quum in Asiam fugiendo pervenisset, pœnitere neglecti consilii cœpit, revocatoque in amicitiam Hannibale omnia ex sententiâ ejus agere. Interim nuntiatur, Æmilium, Romanum ducem, cum octoginta rostratis navibus adventare. Itaque, priusquam sociæ civitates ad hostes deficerent, decernere navali prœlio statuit, sperans, cladem in Græciâ acceptam novâ posse victoriâ aboleri. Traditâ igitur Hannibali classe, prœlium cōmittitur. Sed nec Asiani milites Romanis, neque naves eorum pares rostratis navibus fuerunt; minor tamen clades ducis solertiâ fuit.

A. C.
191.

68. *Antiochus pacis leges, a Romanis dictatas, repudiat. (Justin. XXXI. 7.)*

Novæ hujus victoriæ fama nondum Romam venerat, quum jam Lucius Scipio consul creatus esset, qui bellum in Asiâ gereret. Huic datur legatus frater Africanus, cui Pœni et Hannibal superati nomen fecerant. Trajicientibus autem in Asiam exercitum Scipionibus, jam utrobique profligatum bellum nuntiatum est, victumque Antiochum terrestri, Hannibalem navali bello invenerunt. Primo igitur adventu eorum Antiochus mittit ad eos pacem petentes, peculiare donum Africano ferentes ipsius filium, quem rex parvo navigio trajicientem ceperat. Leges pa-

cis dicuntur : *Ut rex Asiâ Romanis cederet, contentus regno Syriæ esset, naves universas traderet, sumptumque omnem belli Romanis restitueret.* Quæ quum nuntiata Antiochò essent, nondum ita se victum esse respondit, ut spoliari se regno pateretur.

69. *Magno prælio vincitur.* (Justin. XXXI. 8.)

A. C.
190.

Igitur quum ab utrisque bellum pararetur, ingressique Asiam Romani Ilion venissent, mutua gratulatio Iliensium ac Romanorum fuit, Iliensibus, *Æneam cæterosque duces cum eo a se profectos ; Romanis, se ab his procreatos, referentibus.* Tantaque lætitia omnium fuit, quanta esse post longum tempus inter parentes et liberos solet. Profectis ab Illo Romanis, Eumenes rex cum auxiliis occurrit ; nec multò post prælium cum Antiocho commissum. Quum in dexteriore cornu pulsa legio Romana ad castra fugeret, M. Æmilius, tribunus militum, ad tutelam castrorum relictus, *armare se milites suos et extra vallum progredi jubet, strictisque gladiis fugientibus minari, morituros, nisi in prælium revertantur ; infestioraque sua, quàm hostium castra, inventuros.* Attonita tam ambiguo periculo legio in prælium revertitur, magnâque cæde editâ, initium victoriæ fuit. Cæsa hostium quinquaginta millia, capta undecim. Antiocho pacem petenti nihil ad superiores conditiones additum. Captas civitates inter socios divisere Romani.

70. *Ætoli a Romanis victi. Achæorum et Messeniorum bella.* (Justin. XXX. 4. XXXII. 1.)

Ætoli, qui Romanis offensi, quòd non omnem Macedoniam Philippo ademptam ipsis dedissent, Antiochum in bellum impulerant, illo victo soli remanserunt. Nec multò post victi, libertatem, quam adversus dominationem Atheniensium et Spartanorum inter tot Græciæ civitates soli retinuerant, amiserunt. Sub idem tempus bello inter Messenios et Achæos exorto, Achæorum impèrator Philopœmen, in transitu fossæ equo præcipitatus, a multitudine

hostium oppressus est. Hunc, velut in illo omne bellum confecerant, in modum triumphi per universam civitatem circumduxerunt. Deinde in carcerem ducto venenum dederunt; quod ille lætus, ac si vicisset, accepit, quæsito prius *an Lycortas, præfectus Achæorum*, quem secundum a se esse sciebat, *incolumis effugisset?* Quem ut accepit effugisse, *non in totum* dicens, *consultum malè Achæis*, exspiravit. Nec multò post reparato bello, Messenii vincuntur, pœnasque interfecti Philopœmenis pependerunt.

71. *Regia Philippi Macedonis parricidio inquinatur.*
(Justin. XXXII. 2.)

Interim regis Macedonum domus intestinis malis agitata- batur. Nam quum Demetrius, Philippi filius, a patre Romam missus, ob insignem pudorem multa favoris documenta a senatu accepisset, patri invisus esse cœpit, indignant, plus momenti apud senatum personam filii, quàm auctoritatem patris habuisse. Igitur Perseus, major filiorum regis, perspectâ patris ægritudine, quotidie absentem Demetrium apud eum criminari, et primò invisum, mox etiam suspectum reddere; nunc amicitiam Romanorum, nunc proditiònem ei patris objectare. Ad postremum insidias sibi ab eo paratas confingit, ad cujus criminis probationem immittit indices, testesque subornat. Quibus rebus patrèm impulit, ut supplicium de innocente sumeret.

72. *Philippus moritur.* (Justin. XXXII. 3.)

Occiso Demetrio sublatoque æmulo, non negligentior tantum Perseus in patrem, verum etiam A. C. 179. contumacior erat; nec hæredem regni, sed regem se gerebat. His rebus offensus Philippus impatientius in dies mortem Demetrii dolebat, et, denique fraude cognitâ, non minùs scelere Persei, quàm innoxii Demetrii morte cruciatur. Brevi post tempore, morbo ex ægritudine animi contracto decessit, relicto magno belli apparatu adversus Romanos, quo postea Perseus usus est.

73. *Ultima Hannibalis fata.* (Justin. XXXII. 4. Corn. Nep. *Vita Hannib.* c. 12.)

A. C. Hannibal, quum ab Antiocho Romani, inter
183. cæteras conditiones pacis, deditionem ejus deposcerent, admonitus a rege, Cretam confugit. Ibi quum se propter nimias opes invidiosum videret, contendit ad Prusiam, regem Bithyniæ. Qui quum terrestri prælio ab Eumene victus esset, et bellum in mare transtulisset, Hannibal novo commento auctor victoriæ fuit. Quippe omne serpentium genus in fictiles lagenas conjici jussit, medioque prælio in naves hostium mitti. Ubi serpentibus repleri naves cœpère, ancipiti periculo circumventi, hosti victoriam cessere. Quæ ubi Romam nuntiata sunt, senatus legatos misit, qui utrumque regem in pacem cogerent, Hannibalemque deposcerent. His Prusias, quod petebant, negare non ausus, rogavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei a rege datum erat muneri, idque sic ædificarat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitum sibi haberet; semper verens, ne usu eveniret, quod accidit. Huc quum legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer a januâ prospiciens Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac properè sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum omnes exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit id non fortuito factum, sese peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

74. *Perseus a Romanis victus ; Macedonia in provincie Rom. formam redacta. (Just. XXXIII. 1. 2.)*

Jam Macedonicum bellum summâ omnium virium contentione a Romanis geri cœptum est. A. C. 168.
 Prima equitum congressio fuit, quâ Perseus victor suspensam omnium expectationem in sui favorem traxit ; misit tamen legatos ad consulem, qui pacem peterent, quam patri suo Romani etiam victo dedissent, impensas belli lege victi suscepturus. Sed consul Sulpicius non minùs graves, quàm victo, leges dixit. Dum hæc aguntur, Romani Æmilium Paulum consulem creant, eique extra ordinem Macedonicum bellum decernunt ; qui quum ad exercitum venisset, non magnam moram pugnae fecit. Pridie, quàm prœlium consereretur, luna nocte defecit ; quod ostentum Perseo cladem finemque Macedonici regni portendere vaticinabantur. Quod vaticinium non fefellit. Perseus rex fugâ cum decem millibus talentû Samothraciam defertur, quem Cnæus Octavius ad persequendum missus a consule, cum duobus filiis, Alexandro et Philippo, cepit, captumque ad consulem duxit. Macedonia Romanorum ditioni addita. Ætolorum, nova semper bella in Græciâ excitantium, principes Romam missi, ibique, ne quid in patriâ novarent, diu detenti sunt. Tandem per multos annos legationibus civitatum senatu fatigato, in suam quisque patriam remissus est.

75. *Romani in Achæos causas belli quærunt. (Justin. XXXIV. 1.)*

Macedonibus subactis, Ætolorumque viribus debilitatis, soli adhuc ex universâ Græciâ Achæi nimis potentes tunc temporis Romanis videbantur, non propter singularum civitatum nimias opes, sed propter conspirationem universarum. Namque Achæi, licet per civitates divisi, unum tamen imperium habent, singularumque urbium pericula mutuis viribus propulsant. Quærentibus igitur Romanis causas belli, tempestivè fortuna querelas Spartanorum obtulit, quorum agros Achæi propter mutuum odium popula-

bantur. Spartanis a senatu responsum est, legatos se ad inspiciendas res sociorum in Græciam missuros. Legatis clam mandatum est, ut corpus Achæorum dissolverent. Hi itaque omnium civitatum principibus Corinthum evocatis, decretum senatûs recitant, dicentes, expedire omnibus, ut singulæ civitates sua jura et suas leges habeant. Quod ubi omnibus innotuit, velut in furorem versi universum peregrinum populum trucidant; legatos quoque ipsos Romanorum violassent, nisi hi, audito tumultu, trepidi fuissent.

76. *Achæis victis Corinthus diripitur.*
(Justin. XXXIV. 2.)

A. C. 146. Hæc ubi Romæ nuntiata sunt, statim senatus Mummio consuli bellum Achaicum decernit, qui, omnibus strenuè provisus, pugnandi copiam hostibus fecit. Sed apud Achæos omnia neglecta et soluta fuerunt. Itaque prædam, non proelium agitantes, vehicula ad spolia hostium reportando, secum duxerunt, et conjuges liberosque suos ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Sed prælio commisso ante oculos suorum cæsi sunt. Conjuges quoque et liberi eorum præda hostium fuere. Urbs Corinthus diruitur; populus omnis sub coronâ venditur; ut hoc exemplo cæteris civitatibus metus novarum rerum imponeretur.

77. *Attalo defuncto, Asia fit Romanorum.*
(Justin. XXXVI. 4.)

A. C. 130. Non ita multò post etiam Asia Romanorum facta est. Attalus ibi florentissimum ab Eumene patruo acceptum regnum cædibus amicorum et cognatorum suppliciis fœdabat. Post multa scelera squalidam vestem sumit, barbam capillumque in modum reorum summittit: non in publicum prodire, non populo se ostendere, non domi lætiora convivia inire, prorsus ut pœnas scelerum pendere videretur. Omissâ deinde regni administratione, hortos fodiebat, gramina seminabat, et

noxia innoxiiis permiscebat, eaque omnia veneni succo infecta, velut peculiare munus, amicis mittebat. Postea ærariæ artis fabricæ se tradidit, cerisque fingendis et ære fundendo et procudendo oblectabatur. Matri deinde sepulcrum facere instituit; cui operi intentus, morbum ex solis fervore contraxit, et septimâ die decessit. Hujus testamento populus Romanus hæres regni est institutus.

F. RES PARTHORUM.

1. *Parthorum origines.* (Justin. *XXI.* 1.)

Parthi, penes quos nunc Orientis imperium est, Scytharum exsules fuere. Hoc etiam ipsorum nomine manifestatur; nam Scythico sermone *Parthi* exsules dicuntur. Hi et Assyriorum et Medorum temporibus inter Orientis populos obscurissimi fuerunt. Postea quoque quum imperium Orientis a Medis ad Persas translatum est, veluti vulgus sine nomine, præda victorum fuere. Postremo Macedonibus servierunt. A Romanis autem, binis bellis, per maximos duces, florentissimis temporibus, lacessiti, soli ex omnibus gentibus non pares solum, verum etiam victores fuere.

2. *Parthorum mores.* (Justin. *XXI.* 2.)

Administratio gentis post defectionem Macedonici imperii sub regibus fuit. Proximus regibus populi ordo est: ex hoc duces in bello, ex hoc rectores in pace habent. Sermo inter Scythicum et Medicum medius et ex utrisque mixtus. Vestis olim sui moris; posteaquam accessere opes, ut Medis pellucida ac fluida. Exercitum non, ut aliæ gentes, liberorum, sed majorem partem servorum habent. Hos pari ac liberos suos curâ habent, et equitare ac sagittare magnâ industriâ docent. Locupletissimus ut quisque est, ita plures in bello equites regi suo præbet. Cominus in acie præliari, aut obsessas expugnare urbes

nesciunt. Pugnant autem procurrentibus equis, aut terga dantibus; sæpè etiam fugam simulant, ut incautiores adversus vulnera insequentes habeant. Diu pugnare nequeunt; et sanè intolerandi forent, si, quantus est impetus, vis tanta et perseverantia esset. Plerùmque in ipso ardore certaminis prælia deserunt, et paulò post pugnam ex fugâ repetunt; ut, quum maximè te vicisse putes, tum tibi discrimen subeundum sit maximum. Munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, quæ utrumque toto corpore tegunt. Auri argenti que nullus in armis usus.

3. *Continuatio. (Justin. XLI. 3.)*

Uxores singuli plures habent, iisque non convivia tantum virorum, verum etiam conspectum interdicunt. Carne nonnisi venatibus quæsita vescuntur. Equis omni tempore vectantur; illis bella, illis convivia, illis publica ac privata officia obeunt; super illos ire, consistere, mercari, colloqui. Hoc denique discrimen inter servos liberosque est, quod servi pedibus, liberi nonnisi equis incedunt. Sepultura vulgò aut avium aut canum laniatus est. Nuda demum ossa terrâ obruunt. In superstitionibus præcipua amnibus veneratio est. Cæterum ingenia genti tumida, seditiosa, fraudulentæ, procaciæ; naturâ taciti; ad faciendum, quàm ad dicendum, promptiores. Principibus metu, non pudore parent. Fides dictis promissisque nulla, nisi quatenus expedit.

4. *Arsaces Parthos in libertatem vindicat. (Justin. XLI. 4.)*

A. C. 238. Post mortem Alexandri Magni quum inter successores ejus Orientis regna dividerentur, primum Stasanori cuiusdam sunt traditi, quum nullus Macedonum Parthorum imperium dignaretur accipere. Postea diductis Macedonibus in bellum civile, alios post alios habuere dominos. Tandem Arsaces, vir incertæ originis, sed magnæ virtutis, Seleuco, ad quem Parthorum populus per aliquod tempus pertinuerat, a Gallis in

Asiâ victo, cum prædonum manu Parthos ingressus, imperium gentis invasit. Non magno deinde post tempore Hyrcanorum quoque regnum occupavit, et Seleucum ad defectores persequendos venientem, prælio vicit. Quem diem Parthi exinde solemnem, velut initium libertatis, observant.

5. *Regnum firmat. (Justin. XLI. 5.)*

Revocato deinde Seleuco novis motibus in Asiam, Arsaces, dato laxamento, regnum Parthicum format, militem legit, castella munit, civitates firmat. Urbem quoque nomine Daram, in monte Zapaortenon condit, cujus loci ea conditio est, ut neque munitius quidquam esse, neque amœnitus possit. Nam præruptis montibus ita cingitur, ut tutela loci nullis defensoribus egeat; et soli circumjacentis tanta ubertas est, ut propriis opibus expleatur. Sic Arsaces, quæsito simul constitutoque regno non minùs memorabilis Parthis, quàm Persis Cyrus, maturâ senectute decedit. Cujus memoriæ hunc honorem Parthi tribuerunt, ut omnes exinde reges suos Arsacis nomine nuncupent. Hujus nepos, Arsaces et ipse nomine dictus, quindecim annis in regno actis decessit, relictis duobus filiis, Mithridate et Phrahate; quorum major Phrahates more gentis, hæres regni, Mardos, validam gentem, bello domuit, nec multò post decessit, multis filiis relictis; quibus præteritis, fratri potissimum Mithridati, insignis virtutis viro, reliquit imperium, patriæ potius quàm liberis consulendum ratus.

6. *Mithridates regni fines profert. (Justin. XLI. 6.)*

Hic vir spem de se conceptam non fefellit. Bello inter Parthos et Medos orto, post varios utriusque populi casus, ad postremum victoria penes Parthos fuit. His viribus auctus Mithridates Mediæ Bacasin præponit, ipse in Hyrcaniam proficiscitur. Unde reversus bellum cum Elymæorum rege gessit; quo victo hanc quoque gentem regno

adjecit; imperiumque Parthorum a monte Caucaso, multis populis in ditionem redactis, usque ad flumen Euphratem protulit. His actis adversâ valetudine correptus, non minor Arsace proavo, gloriosâ senectute decessit.

7. *Regnum Parthicorum successio.* (Just. XLII. 1. 2. 3.)

Huic Phraates filius successit. Qui cum Scythis bellum gerens a Græcis militibus, quibus in bello captis et crudeliter tractatis imprudentiùs, ut suis, utebatur, occisus est. In ejus locum Artabanus, patruus ejus, rex substituitur: qui bello Thogariis illato, in brachio vulneratus, statim decedit. Huic Mithridates filius succedit, cui res gestæ Magni cognomen dedêre: quippe claritatem parentum animi magnitudine supergreditur. Multa bella cum finitimis magnâ virtute gessit, multosque populos Parthico regno addidit. Etiam cum Scythis prosperè aliquoties dimicavit. Ad postremum Ortoadisti, Armeniorum regi, bellum intulit; quo debellato propter crudelitatem a senatu Parthico regno pellitur.

8. *Romanorum legiones a Parthis trucidantur.*
(Justin. XLII. 4.)

A. C. 53. Vacans regnum occupavit Orôdes, Mithridatis frater. Qui quum Babyloniam, quò Mithridates confugerat, diu obsideret, oppidanos fame coactos in deditionem compulit. Mithridates quoque, fiduciâ cognitionis, ultro se in potestatem Orodis tradit. Sed Orodes plùs hostem, quàm fratrem, cogitans, in conspectu suo eum trucidari jussit. Post hæc bellum cum Romanis gessit, Crassumque imperatorem cum filio et omni exercitu Romano delevit. Hujus filius Pacôrus, missus ad persequendas Romani belli reliquias, magnis rebus in Syriâ gestis, patri suspectus in Parthiam revocatur; quo absente, exercitus Parthorum relictus in Syriâ a Cassio, quæstore Crassi, cum omnibus ducibus trucidatur.

9. *Romani Parthos magno prælio vincunt.*
(Justin. XLII. 4.)

His ita gestis non multo pòst tempore, apud Romanos inter Cæsarem et Pompejum civile bellum exarsit, in quo Parthi Pompejanarum partium fuère. Victis partibus Pompejanis, et Cassio et Bruto auxilia adversus Augustum et Antonium misère, et post belli finem rursum, Pacoro duce, Syriam et Asiam vastavère, castrâque Ventidii, qui absente Pacoro exercitum Parthicum fuderat, magnâ mole aggrediuntur. Sed ille, simulato timore, diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est. Ad postremum in securos lætosque partem legionum emisit, quarum impetu fusi Parthi in diversa abière. Pacorus quum fugientes suos abduxisset secum legiones Romanas putaret, castra Ventidii, velut defensoribus privata, aggreditur. Tum Ventidius, reliquâ parte legionum emissâ, universam Parthorum manum cum rege ipso Pacoro interfecit. Nullo bello Parthi unquam majus vulnus acceperunt.

A. C.
38.

10. *Orodis, regis Parthorum, de morte filii luctus.*
(Justin. l. c.)

Hæc quum in Parthiâ nuntiata essent, Orodes, pater Pacori, qui paulò ante vastatam Syriam, Asiam a Parthis occupatam esse audiverat, victoremque Pacorum Romanorum gloriabatur, repente filii morte et exercitûs clade auditâ, ex dolore in furorem vertitur. Multis diebus non alloqui quemquam, non cibum sumere, non vocem mittere, ita ut etiam mutus factus videretur. Post multos deinde dies, ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, nihil aliud quàm Pacorum vocabat, illum videre, illum audire se putabat. Post longum deinde luctum alia sollicitudo miserandum senem invadit, quem ex numero triginta filiorum in locum Pacori regem destinet. Multæ pellices, ex quibus generata tanta juvenus erat, pro suis quæque sollicitæ, animum senis obsidebant. Sed fatum Parthiæ fecit, ut sceleratissimus omnium, et ipse Phrahates nomine, rex statueretur.

11. *Phrahatis sævitia et exsilium.* (Justin. XLII. 5.)

Hic itaque, beneficium parricidio rependens, patrem interfecit, fratres quoque ad unum omnes trucidat. Jam quum infestos sibi optimates propter assidua scelera videret, ne esset, qui in suum locum nominari rex posset, adultum filium interfici jubet. Huic Antonius bellum cum sedecim validissimis legionibus intulit, sed graviter multis præliis vexatus, a Parthiâ refugit. Quâ victoriâ insolentior Phrahatem redditus, quum in dies magis sæviret, in exsilium a populo pellitur. Exsiliî impatiens, quum diu finitimas civitates, ad postremum Scythas precibus fatigasset, Scytharum maximè auxilio in regnum restituitur. Eo absente regem Parthi Tiridatē quemdam constituerant; qui, audito adventu Scytharum, cum magnâ amicorum manu ad Cæsarem, in Hispaniâ bellum tunc temporis gerentem, profugit, obsidem Cæsari minimum filium Phrahatem ferens, quem negligentius custoditum rapuerat.

12. *Augustus Phrahatem terret.* (Justin. l. c.)

A. C. Quo cognito, Phrahatem statim ad Cæsarem
20. legatos mittit, servum suum Tiridatem et filium remitti sibi postulat. Quâ legatione auditâ, Cæsar, neque Tiridatem dediturum se Parthis, dixit, neque adversus Parthos Tiridati auxilia daturum. Simul Phrahati filium sine pretio remisit, et Tiridati, quoad manere apud Romanos vellet, opulentum sumptum præberi jussit. Post hæc finito Hispaniensi bello, quum in Syriam ad componendum Orientis statum venisset, metum Phrahati incussit. Quare hic ut bellum a Parthiæ finibus averteret, omnes captivos ex Crassi et Antonii legationibus colligi jussit, eosque simul cum signis militaribus Augusto remisit. Sed et filii nepotesque Phrahatem obsides Augusto dati, plusque Cæsar magnitudine sui nominis fecit, quàm armis alius imperator facere potuisset.

G. RES SICILIÆ.

1. *Siciliæ origines. (Justin. IV. 2.)*

Siciliæ primò Trinacriæ nomen fuit ; postea Sicania cognominata est. Hæc a principio patria Cyclôpum fuit ; quibus extinctis Cocalus regnum insulæ occupavit ; post quem singulæ civitates in tyrannorum imperium concesserunt, quorum nulla terra feracior fuit. Horum ex numero Anaxilæus justitiâ cum cæterorum crudelitate certabat ; cuius moderationis haud mediocrem fructum tulit. Quippe decedens quum filios parvulos reliquisset, tutelamque eorum Micytho, spectatæ fidei servo, commisisset, tantus amor memoriæ ejus apud omnes fuit, ut parere servo, quàm carere regis filiis mallent, principesque civitatis, obliti dignitatis suæ, regni majestatem administrari per servum paterentur.

2. *Carthaginienses in Sicilia. (Justin. IV. 2.) Dionysius major. (Ibid. XX. 1. 5.)*

Imperium Siciliæ etiam Carthaginienses tenterunt ; diuque variâ fortunâ cum tyrannis dimicatum. A. C.
480-406. Ad postremum amisso Hamilcare imperatore cum exercitu, aliquantisper quievêre victi. Insequenti tempore Dionysius, Carthaginiensibus victis, totius insulæ imperium occupavit. Tum, desidiâ exercitûs sui timens, copias in Italiam trajecit. Prima militiâ adversus Græcos fuit, qui proxima Italici maris littora tenebant ; quibus devictis, finitimos quosque aggreditur, omnesque Græci nominis, Italiam possidentes, hostes sibi destinat ; quæ gentes non partem, sed universam fere Italiam eâ tempestate occupaverant. Expugnatis Locris, Crotonienses aggreditur, qui cum parvis copiis fortiter restiterunt. Hoc bello occupatum Dionysium legati Gallorum, qui paucos antè menses Romam incenderant, societatem ami-

citiamque petentes adeunt. Grata legatio Dionysio fuit. Ita pactâ societate, et auxiliis Gallorum auctus, bellum velut ex integro restaurat. Sed eum in Siciliam adventus Carthaginiensium revocavit, qui, reparato exercitu, bellum auctis viribus repetebant. Nec multò post Dionysius, assiduâ bellis victus fractusque, ad postremum suorum insidiis interficitur.

3. *Dionysius minor patri succedit. (Just. XXI. 1.)*

A. C. 368. Eo extincto milites maximum natu ex filiis ejus, nomine Dionysium, in ejus locum suffecere. Qui, ut popularium animos inter initia regni sibi conciliaret, nexorum tria millia e carcere dimittit; tributa populo intra triennium remittit, et, quibuscunque delinquentis potest, animos omnium sollicitat. Tunc fratrum suorum avunculos, veluti æmulos imperii sui, hortatoresque puerorum ad divisionem regni, sustulit, ipsosque paulò post fratres interficit.

4. *Regno pellitur. (Justin. XXI. 2.)*

A. C. 357. Sublatis æmulis in segnitiam lapsus, saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria, oculorumque valetudinem contraxit, adeò ut non solem, non pulverem, non denique splendorem ferre lucis posset. Propter quæ dum contemni se putat, sævitia grassatur, civitatemque cædibus implet. Quæ sævitia quum eum omnibus inversum reddidisset, et bellum denique Syracusani adversus eum decrevissent, diu dubitavit, imperium deponeret an bello resisteret. Sed a militibus, prædam ex urbis direptione sperantibus, descendere in prælium cogitur. Plus semel victus legatos ad Syracusanos mittit, spondens, se depositurum tyrannidem, si mitterent ad eum, quibuscum sibi de pace conveniret. In quam rem missos primores in carcere retinet, atque ita, incautis omnibus nec quidquam hostile metuentibus, exercitum ad delendam civitatem mittit. Fit igitur in ipsâ urbe anceps prælium; in quo, oppidanis multitudine superantibus, Dionysius pelli-

tur, qui quum obsidionem arcis timeret, cum omni regio apparatu in Italiam profugit tacitus.

5. *Post tyrannidem in Locrenses exercitum Syracusas redit. (Justin. XXI. 2. 3.)*

Exsul a Locrensibus sociis exceptus, velut jure regnaret, arcem occupat, solitamque sibi sævitiam exercet. Opulentiores interficit, matronas etiam nonnullas ad prodendas virorum pecunias torquet. Quum his artibus per annos sex regnasset, conspiratione Locrorum civitate pulsus, in Siciliam redit. Ibi Syracusas, securis omnibus, post longam intercapedinem pacis, per prodicionem recipit.

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6. *A Timoleone pulsus Corinthum concessit. (Justin. XXI. 5. Conf. Corn. Nep. Vita Timol. 2.)*

Ibi quum gravior crudeliorque in dies civitati esset, iteratâ conspiratione obsidetur. Petiverant autem ejus adversarii opem a Corinthiis, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postulaverant. Ab illis Timoleon missus, incredibili felicitate Dionysium totâ Siciliâ depulit. Tunc, deposito imperio, Corinthum in exilium proficiscitur. Ibi, humillima quæque tutissima existimans, in sordidissimum vitæ genus descendit; in publico vagabatur et potabat; totis diebus in popinis desidebat, cum perditissimo quoque de minimis rebus disceptabat, pannosus et squalidus incedebat; quæ omnia facere videbatur, ut contemnendus magis quàm metuendus videretur. Denique, ludimagistrum professus, pueros in trivio docebat.

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7. *Agathoclis tyranni genus et vita. (Just. XXII. 1.)*

Paucis annis interjectis Agathocles ex humili genere ad regnum Syracusarum totiusque Siciliæ pervenit. Quippe in Siciliâ patre figulo natus, juveniles annos omni infamiæ genere inquinavit, latrocinia quoque exercuit. Interjecto tempore quum Syracusas concessisset, diu sine fide fuit;

deinde gregariam militiam sortitus, non minùs tunc seditionosâ, quàm antea turpi vitâ, in omne facinus promptissimus erat. Nam et manu strenuus, et in concionibus perfacundus habebatur. Brevi itaque centurio, ac deinceps tribunus militum factus est. Jam quum in diversis præliis insignem fortitudinem præstitisset, dignus est habitus, qui in locum defuncti ducis Damascônis sufficeretur. Tum bis occupare imperium Syracusarum voluit, bis in exilium actus est.

8. *Tyrannidem Agathocles occupat.* (Just. XXII. 2.)

A. C. 317. Quum apud Murgantinos exsularet, ab his odio Syracusanorum primò prætor, mox dux belli creatur. In eo bello et urbem Leontinorum capit, et patriam suam Syracusas obsidere cœpit. Sed quum videret, fortiùs defendi urbem, quàm oppugnari, precibus per internuntios Hamilcarem exorat, ut inter se et Syracusanos pacis arbitrium suscipiat. Quo intercedente non pax tantùm Agathocli conciliatur, verùm etiam prætor Syracusis constituitur. Quo facto, acceptis ab Hamilcare quinque millibus Afrorum, potentissimos quosque ex principibus interficit, senatum trucidat, et ex plebe quoque locupletissimos et promptissimos tollit.

9. *Agathoclis bella cum Pœnis.* (Just. XXII. 3—6.)

A. C. 310. His ita gestis militem legit exercitumque conscribit; quo instructus finitimas civitates, nihil hostile metuentes, ex improvise aggreditur. Deinde quum adversus Pœnos arma movisset, Pœnique victores Syracusas obsidione cinxissent, mirâ prorsus audaciâ bellum in Africam transferre statuit. Itaque oppidanis ad obsidionis necessitatem frumento instructis, comitibus duobus adultis filiis, Archagãtho et Heraclida, cursum in Africam direxit. Quò quum venisset, universas naves, consentiente exercitu, incendi jubet, ut omnes scirent, auxilio fugæ adempto, aut vincendum aut moriendum esse. Deinde quum omnia, quâcunque ingrederentur, prosterne-

rent, villas castellaque incenderent, obuius ei fuit cum triginta millibus Pœnorum Hanno; sed, prælio commisso, duo de Siculis, tria millia de Pœnis cum ipso duce ceciderunt. Hæc victoriâ et Siculorum animi eriguntur et Pœnorum franguntur. Castra deinde in quinto lapide a Carthagine statuit, ut vastitatem agrorum et incendia villarum de muris ipsius urbis specularentur.

10. *Agathocles Pœnos e Sicilia pellit. (Justin. XXII. 7. 8.)*

His Pœnorum malis etiam deletus in Sicilia cum imperatore exercitus accessit. Nam post profectionem Agathoclis Pœni in obsidione urbis segiores redditæ, ab Antandro, fratre Agathoclis, occisione cæsi nuntiabantur. Itaque quum domi forisque eadem fortuna Carthaginiensium esset, non tributariæ tantum ab his urbes, sed etiam socii reges deficiebant. Quorum copiis auctus, Carthaginienses gravi prælio superat. Quo facto, tradito exercitu filio Archagatho, in Siciliam rediit, nihil actum existimans, si amplius Syracusæ obsiderentur. Nam post occisum Hamilcarem, Gisgonis filium, novus eò a Pœnis missus exercitus fuerat. Statim igitur primo adventu ejus Siciliæ urbes, auditis rebus, quas in Africâ gesserat, certatim se ei tradunt, atque ita pulsæ e Sicilia Pœnis, totius insulæ imperium occupavit. In Africam deinde reversus, ad castra hostium exercitum ducit; sed inconsultius ibi prælium committendo, majorem partem exercitus perdidit. Quum itaque in castra fugisset, milites ob stipendium non solum tumultuantes metuens, concubiâ nocte solus cum Archagatho filio profugit. Archagathus tamen, qui a patre noctis errore discesserat, a militibus comprehensus reducit. Tum pactione cum hostibus factâ, milites, interfectis Archagathi liberis, Carthaginiensibus se tradidit. Post hæc Pœni ad persequendas belli reliquias duces in Siciliam miserunt, cum quibus Agathocles pacem æquis conditionibus fecit.

11. *Agathocles moritur. (Justin. XXIII. 2.)*

A. C. 289. Brevi pòst tempore, Agathocles, quum spe ampliandi regni in Italiam trajecisset, gravi morbo correptus est. Quum jam nulla spes esset, eum hoc malo liberari posse, bellum inter filium ejus nepotemque oritur, regnum jam quasi mortui vindicantes, occisoque filio, regnum nepos occupavit. Inter hæc domestica mala rex moritur. Carthaginienses autem, cognitis quæ in Siciliâ agebantur, occasionem totius insulæ occupandæ datam sibi existimantes, magnis viribus eò trajiciunt, multasque civitates subigunt.

12. *Pyrrhus Siciliam occupat et amittit. (Justin. XXIII. 3.)*

A. C. 278-276. Eo tempore Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, adversus Romanos bellum gerebat, qui imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, quum Syracusas venisset, multasque civitates subegisset, rex Siciliæ appellatur. Post hæc multa secunda prælia cum Carthaginiensibus facit. Interjecto deinde tempore, quum legati ab Italicis sociis venissent, nuntiantes, Romanis resisti non posse, deditionemque futuram, nisi subveniat, victorem exercitum in Italiam trajecit. Quo facto socii in Siciliâ ab eo defecerunt, et imperium Siciliæ tam citò amisit, quàm faciliè quæsierat. Sed nec in Italiâ meliore felicitate usus in Epirum revertitur.

13. *Hiero, Hieroclis filius, imperium Siciliæ adipiscitur. (Just. XXIII. 4.)*

A. C. 275. Post profectionem a Siciliâ Pyrrhi, magistratus Hiero creatur, cujus tanta moderatio fuit, ut, consentiente omnium civitatum favore, dux adversus Carthaginienses primùm, mox rex, crearetur. Hujus futuræ magnitudinis multa fuerunt omina. Quippe genitus patre Hieröcle, nobili viro, a patre, quòd ex ancillâ natus esset, expositus erat. Sed parvulum apes multis diebus aluerunt. Ob quam rem responso aruspicum admonitus

pater, qui regnum infanti portendi caneant, puerum recepit, omnique studio ad spem majestatis, quæ promittebatur, instituit. Eidem, in ludo inter æquales discenti, lupus, in turbâ puerorum repenti conspectus, tabulam eripuit. Adolescenti quoque, prima bella ineunti, aquila in clypeo, noctua in hastâ consedit. Denique adversus provocatores sæpè pugnavit, semperque victoriam reportavit. A Pyrrho rege multis militaribus donis donatus est. Pulchritudo ei corporis insignis, vires quoque in homine admirabiles fuere; in alloquio blandus, in negotio justus, in imperio moderatus, prorsus ut nihil ei regium deesse, præter regnum, videretur.

H. DE HISPANIÂ QUÆDAM.

1. *Hispaniæ descriptio.* (*Justin. XLIV. 1.*)

Hispaniam veteres ab Ibêro amne primùm Iberiam, postea ab Hispano Hispaniam cognominaverunt. Hæc, inter Africam et Galliam posita, Oceani freto et montibus Pyrenæis clauditur. Sicut minor utrâque terrâ, ita utrâque fertilior. Nam neque, ut Africa, violento sole torretur, neque, ut Gallia, assiduis ventis fatigatur, sed media inter utramque in omnia frugum genera fœcunda est, adeò ut non ipsis tantùm incolis, verùm etiam Italiæ urbique Romanæ cunctarum rerum abundantiam suppeditet. Hinc enim magna copia est frumenti, vini, mellis, et olei; nec ferri solùm materia præcipua est, sed et equorum perniciēs greges; nec summæ tantùm terræ laudanda bona, verùm et abstrusorum metallorum felices divitiæ. Jam lini spartique vis ingens; minii certè nulla feracior terra. In hac cursus amnium non torrentes rapidique, ut noceant, sed lenes, et vineis campisque irrigui, plerique etiam divites auro. Uno tantùm Pyrenæi montis dorso adhæret Galliæ, reliquis partibus undique mari cingitur. Salubritas cœli per omnem Hispaniam æqualis, quia aëris spiritus nullâ palu-

dum gravi nebulâ inficitur. Huc accedunt et marinæ auræ undique versus assidui flatus, quibus omnem provinciam penetrantibus, eventilato terrestri spiritu, præcipua hominibus sanitas redditur.

2. *Hispanorum mores. Viriathus dux. (Ibid. 2.)*

Corpora hominum ad inediam laboremque, animi ad mortem parati. Bellum quàm otium malunt; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quærunt. Velocitas genti pernix, inquires animus; plurimis militares equi, et arma sanguine ipso cariora. Nullus in festos dies epularum apparatus. In magnâ tamen sæculorum serie nullus illis dux magnus, præter Viriathum, fuit, qui annis decem Romanos variâ victoriâ fatigavit. Cujus ea virtus et continentia fuit, ut, quum consulares exercitus frequenter vicerit, tantis rebus gestis non armorum, non vestis cultum, non denique victum mutaret, sed in eo habitu, quo primum bellare cœpit, perseveraret; ut quivis gregarius miles ipso imperatore opulentior videretur.

3. *Gallæcorum divitiæ et mores. (Just., XLIV. 3.)*

Pars Hispaniæ, quæ Gallæcia vocatur, æris ac plumbi uberrima; tum et minio, quod etiam vicino flumini nomen dedit, et auro quoque ditissima adeò, ut etiam aratro frequenter glebas aureas exscindant. In hujus gentis finibus sacer mons est, quem ferro violari nefas habetur; sed si quando fulgure terra proscissa est, detectum aurum, veluti dei munus, colligere permittitur. Fœminæ res domesticas agrorumque culturam administrant; ipsi armis et rapinis serviunt. Præcipua his quidem ferri materia, nec tamen ullum apud eos telum probatur, quod non aut Bilbili fluvio aut Chalybe tinctum sit.

4. *Carthaginiensium in Hispaniâ imperium.*
(Justin. XLIV. 5.)

Maturè Carthaginienses imperium Hispaniæ occupavêre. Nam quum Gaditani a Tyro, unde et Carthaginensibus origo est, sacra Herculis in Hispaniam transtulissent, urbemque ibi condidissent, finitimi incrementis novæ urbis invidentes, Gaditanos bello lacesserunt. Consanguineis Carthaginienses auxilium miserunt. Ibi felici expeditione et Gaditanos ab injuriâ vindicaverunt, et majorem partem Hispaniæ imperio suo adjecerunt. Postea quoque, hortante primæ expeditionis successu, Hamilcarem imperatorem cum magnâ manu ad occupandam provinciam misêre, qui, magnis rebus gestis, dum fortunam inconsultius sequitur, in insidias deductus occiditur. In hujus locum gener ipsius Hasdrubal mittitur; qui et ipse a servo Hispani cujusdam, ulciscente domini injustam necem, interfectus est. Major utroque Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, successit. Hic universam Hispaniam domuit; inde, bello Romanis illato, Italiam per annos sexdecim variis cladibus fatigavit; quum interea Romani, missis in Hispaniam Scipionibus, primò Pœnos provinciâ expulerunt, postea cum ipsis Hispanis gravia bella gesserunt. Nec priùs Hispani jugum potuerunt accipere, quàm Cæsar Augustus, perdomito orbe terrarum, victricia ad eos arma transtulit, populumque barbarum et ferum, legibus ad cultioris vitæ usum traductum, in formam provinciæ redegit.

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I. RES MASSILIENSIMUM.

1. *Phocæenses Massiliam condunt.* (Just. XLIII. 3.)

Temporibus Tarquinii Superbi, Romanorum regis, ex Asiâ Phocæensium juvenus, patriâ profuga, Massiliam inter Ligures et feras gentes Gal-

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534.

lorum condidit, et, dum se armis adversus Gallicam feritatem tuentur, magnas res gesserunt. Duces classis Simos et Protis fuerunt. Hi regem Segobrigiorum, Nannum nomine, in cujus finibus urbem condere gestiebant, conveniunt. Fortè eo die rex occupatus in apparatu nuptiarum Gypsis filiae erat; quam more gentis, electo inter epulas genero, nuptum tradere illic parabat. Itaque quum ad nuptias invitati omnes proci essent, rogantur etiam Græci hospites ad convivium. Introducta deinde virgo quum juberetur a patre aquam porrigere ei, quem virum eligeret, tunc, omissis omnibus ad Græcos conversa, aquam Proti porrigit; qui factus ex hospite gener, locum condendæ urbis a socero accepit. Condita igitur est Massilia prope ostia Rhodani amnis, in remoto sinu, velut in angulo maris. Sed Ligures, incrementis urbis invidentes, Græcos assiduis bellis fatigabant. Qui pericula propulsando in tantum enituerunt, ut, victis hostibus, in captivis agris multas colonias constituerent.

2. *Massiliensibus a finitimis struuntur insidiæ.*
(Justin. XLIII. 4.)

Ab his igitur Galli et usum vitæ cultioris et agrorum cultus, et urbes mœnibus cingere didicerunt. Tunc et legibus, non armis vivere, tunc et vitem putare, tunc olivam serere consueverunt. Mortuo rege Nanno Segobrigiorum, a quo locus condendæ urbis acceptus fuerat, quum regno filius ejus Comanus successisset, affirmat Ligur quidam, *Massiliam quandoque finitimis populis exitio futuram, in ipso ortu opprimendam esse.* Subnectit et fabulam: *canem gravidam aliquando a pastore locum petisse precario, in quo pareret; quem quum obtinuisset, iteratò petisse, ut sibi educare eodem in loco catulos liceret; ad postremum, adultis catulis, pastorem illam, domestico præsidio fortem, depellere non potuisse.* His incitatus rex insidias Massiliensibus struit. Itaque solemni Floraliorum die multos fortes et strenuos viros hospitii jure in urbem misit; plures etiam frondibus tectos vehiculis induci jussit. Ipse cum

exercitu in proximis montibus delitescit, ut, quum nocte portæ apertæ forent, tempestivè adesset, urbemque somno ac vino sepultam armis invaderet. Sed has insidias mulier quædam, regis cognata, prodidit, quæ Græcum adolescentem, cujus amore tenebatur, miserata formæ et fortunæ ejus, periculum declinare jussit. Ille rem statim ad magistratus desert; atque ita patefactis insidiis, cuncti Ligures comprehenduntur. Quibus interfectis, insidianti regi insidiæ tenduntur. Cæsa sunt cum ipso rege hostium septem millia. Exinde Massilienses festis diebus portas claudere, vigiliis agere, peregrinos recognoscere, ac, veluti bellum habeant, urbem custodire.

3. *Massiliensium bella. (Justin. XLIII. 5.)*

Post hæc magna illis cum Liguribus, magna cum Gallis fuere bella; quæ res urbis gloriam auxit Græcorumque virtutem celebrem inter finitimos reddidit. Carthaginensium quoque exercitus, quum bellum, captis piscatorum navibus, ortum esset, sæpè fuderunt, pacemque victis dederunt; cum Hispanis amicitiam junxerunt; cum Romanis propè ab initio conditæ urbis fœdus summâ fide custodierunt, auxiliisque in omnibus bellis industriè socios juverunt. Quæ res illis et virium fiduciam auxit, et pacem ad hostibus præstitit.

4. *Finitimis impetum in eos facientibus deorum curâ servantur. (Ibid.)*

Quum igitur Massilia famâ rerum gestarum, et abundantia opum, et virium gloria floreret, repentè finitimi populi ad nomen Massiliensium delendum, veluti ad commune extinguendum incendium, concurrunt. Dux consensu omnium Catumandus regulus eligitur, qui, quum magno exercitu lectissimorum virorum urbem hostium obsideret, per quietem specie torvæ mulieris, quæ se deam dicebat, exterritus, ultro pacem cum Massiliensibus fecit; petitoque, ut intrare illi in urbem et deos eorum adorare liceret,

quum in arcem Minervæ venisset, conspecto simulacro deæ, quam per quietem viderat, repentè exclamat, illam esse, quæ se nocte exterruisset; illam, quæ recedere ab obsidione jussisset. Gratulatusque Massiliensibus, quò animadverteret, eos ad curam deorum immortalium pertinere, torque aureo donatâ deâ, in perpetuum amicitiam cum Massiliensibus iunxit. Partâ pace et securitatē fundatâ legati Massiliensium, revertentes a Delphis, quò missi munera Apollini tulerant, audiêrunt urbem Romanam a Gallis captam incensamque. Quam rem domi nuntiatam publico funere Massilienses prosecuti sunt; aurumque et argentum publicum privatumque contulerunt, ad explendum pondus Gallis a quibus redemptam pacem cognoverant. Ob quod meritum et immunitas illis decreta, et locus spectaculorum in senatu datus, et fœdus æquo jure percussum est.

FINIS.

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The **AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK**, or Exercises in Reading and Recitations, selected principally from Modern Authors of Great Britain and America, and designed for the use of the highest Class in public and private Schools. By JOHN PIERPONT, Minister of Hollis street Church, Boston. Author of *Airs of Palestine*, &c. Price \$1.00.

Extract from the Preface.

This Book has been compiled with a special reference to the Public Reading and Grammar Schools of this City. It is the result of an attempt to supply the want, which has long been a subject of complaint among those whom the citizens of Boston have charged with the general superintendence of their public schools, as well as with those who are appointed to the immediate instruction of them; of a Book of Exercises in Reading and Speaking, better adapted than any English compilation that has yet appeared, to the state of society as it is in this country, and less obnoxious to complaint, on the ground of its national or political character, than it is reasonable to expect that any English compilation would be, among a people whose manners, opinions, literary institutions, and civil government, are so strictly republican as our own.

Extract from the Records of the School Committee, Boston.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held July 18, 1823, it was ordered, that the American First Class Book be hereafter used in the public reading schools instead of Scott's Lessons.

Attest,

WILLIAM WELLS, *Secretary.*

The "American First Class Book" which has been favourably known to the public for several years, was intended, as its name imports, for the most advanced classes of the highest Schools, in which reading forms a part of the course of instruction. The extensive and increasing circulation, which that valuable selection has received and is receiving, and the success with which the use of it has been

attended, are sufficient indications that such a book was needed, and that the Author has made a judicious selection and arrangement of exercises.—*American Journal of Education*.

THE AMERICAN SPEAKER, or Exercises in Rhetorick, being a new and copious selection of Speeches, Dialogues, and Poetry, from the best American and English sources, suitable for Recitation. Price \$1.25.

The obvious want of interesting and *modern* extracts for the use of schools in which Rhetorick is taught, has produced the present compilation. Although several old and approved pieces are retained, it may be said with truth that this is a *new* selection, embodying the best of what has heretofore been published and much which has never before appeared in any school book. The friends of eloquence will be gratified to possess so many brilliant extracts in so small a compass, and the American patriot will be glad of an opportunity to compare the eloquence of his countrymen with that of the mother country.—*Preface*.

This Compilation, of which Mr. Fowle is only the editor, contains a better selection of modern pieces, and particularly *dialogues* than any similar book extant. The *American Journal of Education*, whose editor is a distinguished Rhetorician, says, "The American Speaker is a book which we are glad to see; it adds much that is new and interesting to the previous stock, and all the pieces possess that vivacity of character, which is a great point in producing animated delivery—the very soul of good speaking."

EASY LESSONS in GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY, by *Question and Answer*, designed for the use of the younger classes in the New England Schools. Second edition, revised and improved; to which are prefixed, **THE ELEMENTS OF LINEAR DRAWING**. By JOSEPH ALLEN, Minister of Northborough, Mass. Price 12½ cents.

This is one of the happiest attempts for the improvement of primary education that has fallen under our notice. The arrangement of the materials is exceedingly judicious; being managed so as to lead the young mind gradually through a natural and easy and interesting succession of thought in which the elements of Geography and national history are very finely combined. No mechanical process of memory is employed; all is rendered intelligible and familiar, and at the same time equally instructive and pleasing. Primary education has been very deficient hitherto in aids such as this. We would earnestly entreat the attention of School Committees to this practical and useful work. Vastly more may be done with young children, than merely teaching them to spell and read: and books such as this, in the hands of attentive teachers, might be rendered as much a matter of recreation as of study; whilst a large portion of time now mispent would be redeemed for the invaluable purposes of early improvement.—*Journal of Education*, Vol. II. No. 7.

GREEK GRAMMAR, for the use of Schools, from the German of PHILIP BUTTMANN, edited by EDWARD EVERETT. Second edition. Price \$2.00.

The deficiency of the Greek Grammars in use in this country, has been generally felt and loudly complained of. Under these circumstances the translator (Prof. E. EVERETT) was led to prepare a translation of the most approved of the Greek Grammars in use in Germany. It is well known that the Germans have paid a greater attention to philological pursuits than any other people. As a philosophical and practical grammarian, Prof. BUTTMANN, of the University of Berlin, is allowed by his countrymen to hold the first rank. He published three Greek Grammars, of which the smallest is here presented to the American scholar in a translation. It passed through many editions in Germany in a short time; and the rapid sale of the first edition of the translation, proves that the merits of the work and the value of the author's labors, are well appreciated in this country.

GREEK GRAMMAR, principally abridged from that of BUTTMANN, for the use of Schools. Price 62½ cents.

Preface.

The superiority of Buttmann's Greek Grammar over any other is acknowledged; but it appears to many instructors, whose judgment deserves the highest respect, that the work presupposes in those who are to make use of it more maturity of mind, than is to be expected of beginners. A desire has, therefore, been repeatedly expressed, that a small Grammar, in accordance with Buttmann, might be prepared for those entering on the study of the Greek language. Such a grammar is now offered to the practical teacher.

This abridgment is designed to contain only the accidents and first principles of the language. All matter that is not of immediate importance and utility has been rejected; and it has uniformly been endeavoured to unite simplicity in the arrangement with clearness and conciseness in the expressions. In preparing the work, the best school grammars of the Germans and the English have been carefully consulted on every point, and the judgment of the editor in what is retained and what is omitted has been directed by a comparison of the best materials. Particular assistance in these respects has been derived from the smaller grammar of Thiersch.

The practical instructor has here in a small compass all that is essential to be taught in preparing a pupil for any of our colleges.

The FRENCH PHRASE BOOK, or Key to French Conversation. Containing the chief Idioms of the French Language. By M. L'ABBE BOSSUT. Price 37½ cents.

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Cummings' Elementary Works.

An **INTRODUCTION** to ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY; to which are added Rules for Projecting Maps, and the Use of Globes. Accompanied with an Ancient and Modern Atlas. By J. A. CUMMINGS. Tenth edition, revised and improved. Price of Geography, 62½ cents. Price of Modern Atlas, 75 cents. Price of Ancient Atlas, 87½ cents.

The very liberal patronage which has been given to this work in its original form, has imposed on the proprietors an obligation to improve it as much as possible. It is confidently believed that the public will be satisfied that this obligation has been faithfully fulfilled in the present edition. The work is considerably reduced in size, by excluding such tables and abstract statements as are uninteresting and unimportant in an elementary treatise; but it contains more than the preceding editions of such matter as is useful to children.

In Cummings' Geography Improved, the questions are placed at the end of the several chapters. This is more convenient for the scholar than the former arrangement. Instead of adding a pronouncing vocabulary at the end of the book, most of the difficult names have their true pronunciation given where they occur; this will be found a very valuable improvement, and it is peculiar to this Geography.

A great number of cuts, very neatly engraved, ornament the work, and tend to illustrate the subjects, and render them interesting.

The simplicity of style and interesting manner of description, by which this work is characterized, have enabled it to sustain a high rank, and secured it a very extensive circulation. It is not to be forgotten that the public are indebted to Mr. Cummings for the general system of instruction in this science which now prevails, and which has been found so useful. The editor of the present edition has endeavored to retain the peculiar excellences of the original work; to correct its errors; and to make such improvements as will render it worthy of a still more extensive patronage. A great part of the work has been newly written, and it is interspersed with such instructions to scholars and teachers, as will facilitate the study of it, and render it permanently useful.

The **ATLAS** for the Improved Edition is newly engraved, contains a chart showing the comparative height of the principal Mountains, and of the comparative length of the principal Rivers in the world, and is intended to be as perfect as a work of the kind can be made.

CUMMINGS' PRONOUNCING SPELLING BOOK. Price 25 cents.

The extensive sale of this work, and the numerous testimonies of instructors and literary gentlemen, are sufficient proof of the excellence of its plan and execution. Indeed, those who consider the importance of teaching their children the correct

pronunciation of the English language, while they are learning to read it, cannot but highly appreciate the plan of this Spelling Book. How frequently do we find that the errors in pronunciation, into which persons are allowed to fall in their childhood, continue to be repeated through life. It is certainly much easier for a child to acquire a correct pronunciation, than for an adult to reform a bad one.

In using Cummings' Spelling Book it requires but little pains to render the child able to determine the precise sound of every letter, and to make it more natural and easy for him to pronounce the words correctly than incorrectly. A little embarrassment is experienced at first, from the small letters which are used to designate the sounds of the others, but this is readily overcome, and the scholar is then possessed of a system which will enable him to pronounce all the words in his book correctly, and the instructor is saved the labor and frequent interruption which are suffered by the necessity of pronouncing words for the scholar.

In this edition a selection of very interesting reading lessons has been added, making it, it is believed, altogether the best Spelling Book in use.

CUMMINGS' FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY and Astronomy. Price 25 cents.

It is hardly necessary to say any thing in commendation of a work which is so extensively known, and so generally esteemed.

The public are not, however, sufficiently aware of the ease and advantage with which such simple lessons, in these important sciences, may be learned by small children. The time which is nearly wasted in the study of Grammar, if employed in acquiring the elements of more exact sciences, would give the scholar not only a taste for them, but important information. Geography is so simple a science, that children of six or seven years of age may begin to understand it; and when a few of its elements are acquired, something may also be profitably taught them of the worlds around us.

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COLBURN'S FIRST LESSONS, or Intellectual Arithmetic, upon the Inductive Method of Instruction. By WARREN COLBURN. A. M. Stereotype Edition. Price of Book 37½ cents. Price of Plates 12½ cents.

The merits of this little work are so well known, and so highly appreciated in Boston and its vicinity, that any recommendation of it is unnecessary, except to those parents and teachers in the country, to whom it has not been introduced. To such it may be interesting and important to be informed, that the system of which this work gives the elementary principles, is founded on this simple maxim; that, *children should be instructed in every science, just so fast as they can understand it.* In conformity with this principle, the book commences with examples so simple, that they can be perfectly comprehended and performed mentally by children of four or five years of age; having performed these, the scholar will be enabled to answer the more difficult questions which follow. He will find, at every stage of his progress, that what he has already done has perfectly prepared him for what is at present required. This will encourage him to proceed, and will afford him a satisfaction in his study, which can never be enjoyed while performing the merely mechanical operation of cyphering according to artificial rules.

This method entirely supersedes the necessity of any rules, and the book contains none. The scholar learns to reason correctly respecting all combinations of numbers; and if he reasons correctly, he must obtain the desired result. The scholar

who can be made to understand how a sum *should* be done, needs neither book nor instructor to dictate how it *must* be done.

This admirable elementary Arithmetic introduces the scholar at once to that simple, practical system, which accords with the natural operations of the human mind. All that is learned in this way is precisely what will be found essential in transacting the ordinary business of life, and it prepares the way, in the best possible manner, for the more abstruse investigations which belong to maturer age. Children of five or six years of age will be able to make considerable progress in the science of numbers, by pursuing this simple method of studying it; and it will uniformly be found that this is one of the most useful and interesting sciences upon which their minds can be occupied. By using this work children may be farther advanced at the age of nine or ten, than they can be at the age of fourteen or fifteen by the common method. Those who have used it, and are regarded as competent judges, have uniformly decided that more can be learned from it in one year, than can be acquired in two years from any other treatise ever published in America. Those who regard economy in time and money, cannot fail of holding a work in high estimation which will afford these important advantages.

Colburn's First Lessons are accompanied with such instructions as to the proper mode of using them, as will relieve parents and teachers from any embarrassment. The sale of the work has been so extensive that the publishers have been enabled so to reduce its price, that it is, at once, the cheapest and the best Arithmetic in the country.

COLBURN'S SEQUEL to INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC, upon the Inductive Method of Instruction. Price \$1.00.

This work consists of two parts, in the first of which the author has given a great variety of questions, arranged according to the method pursued in the First Lessons; the second part consists of a few questions, with the solution of them, and such copious illustrations of the principles involved in the examples in the first part of the work, that the whole is rendered perfectly intelligible. The two parts are designed to be studied together. The answers to the questions in the first part are given in a Key, which is published separately for the use of instructors. If the scholar find any sum difficult, he must turn to the principles and illustrations, given in the second part, and these will furnish all the assistance that is needed.

The design of this arrangement is to make the scholar understand his subject thoroughly, instead of performing his sums by rule.

The First Lessons contain only examples of numbers so small, that they can be solved without the use of a slate. The Sequel commences with small and simple combinations, and proceeds gradually to the more extensive and varied, and the scholar will rarely have occasion for a principle in arithmetic which is not fully illustrated in this work.

KEY to COLBURN'S SEQUEL. Price 75 cents.

COLBURN'S INTRODUCTION to ALGEBRA, upon the Inductive Method of Instruction. Price \$1.25.

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The publishers cannot desire that it should have a higher commendation. The science of Algebra is so much simplified, that children may proceed with ease and advantage to the study of it, as soon as they have finished the preceding treatises on arithmetic. The same method is pursued in this as in the author's other works; every thing is made plain as he proceeds with his subject.

The uses which are performed by this science, give it a high claim to more general attention. Few of the more abstract mathematical investigations can be conducted without it; and a great proportion of those, for which arithmetic is used, would be performed with much greater facility and accuracy by an algebraic process.

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The few notes which accompany this edition are selected and abridged from the commentary of BÆRM. In some instances the phraseology of Bradley, an English editor, has been adopted, where his remarks coincided with those of the continental editor. The notes would have been selected much more freely but for the fear of making the volume too large. They almost all of them relate to questions of grammar and language. These are the points, to which the attention of boys is to be directed.

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This work is now extensively known and used in the United States, and has been received with high approbation in Europe. The general plan of this edition is the same as that of the second; but the work is enlarged by the introduction of new species of minerals and new localities. Great efforts have been made to obtain correct descriptions of the localities of American minerals; and more especially to furnish accurate information concerning those minerals, which are employed in the useful and ornamental arts. Although the mineral riches of the United States have been but imperfectly investigated, yet sufficient is already known to show their importance in regard both to the wealth of individuals and the public good.

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M. T. CICERONIS ORATIONES Selectæ, Notis Anglicis Illustratæ. Editio Quarta. 12mo. Price \$1,50.

The merits of this book, as originally prepared for the use of Phillips Exeter Academy, are sufficiently known to the public. In this new edition, it has been the principal object of the editor to exhibit a better text than has hitherto been given in the school editions of Cicero, and by a more careful punctuation to place the meaning of the Author in a clearer light. The English Notes have most of them been retained, and placed at the end of the volume. They have however received many corrections and additions; and particularly Voss's Analytical and Synoptical Tables have been prefixed to the Notes of each Oration, showing the object of the orator and the course of the argument. These supersede the necessity of sets of Questions, as they suggest them to the instructor and pupil. On the whole it is believed that the value of this book has been essentially increased in

this edition, and that little remains to be desired in this portion of the Latin course pursued in our schools.

Will speedily be Published,

Cubi's System of Translation.

Applied to the French,—**LE TRADUCTEUR FRANÇOIS**, or a new and practical system for translating the French language. By **MARIANO CUBI I SOLER**. Second edition, corrected, revised, and much improved.

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Applied to the Greek,—**The GREEK TRANSLATOR**, or a new and practical system for translating the Greek language.

Applied to the English, for Spaniards,—**The ENGLISH TRANSLATOR**, ó nuevo i práctico sistema de traduccion, para los que hablan español. Por **MARIANO CUBI I SOLER**.

Until now, Grammars and common Dictionaries have been the only auxiliaries which students have enjoyed in prosecuting the study of a foreign language. The intricate idioms and delicate subtleties of expression, have been left to the oral explanation of the tutor; and the proper names as well as the grammatical niceties to the supposed historical or philological knowledge of the student. It is evident, that, as it is within the power of very few learners to command the continued attention of an instructor, and of still fewer, to obtain a profound knowledge of Grammar without an acquaintance with the language it treats, the progress of the majority must have been and is much retarded, or attended with many great, often insurmountable, difficulties.

To avoid all these inconveniences, by offering speedy success to the student, as the certain reward for his exertions, is the chief design of the author, in the system of translation, which he now offers to the public. Being circumscribed by the limits of a mere introductory notice, he will briefly state, that to accomplish his end, a collection of classic pieces, written in the language to be taught, is made, and arranged according to gradual difficulty. Notes explanatory of every intricacy of idiom, or nicety of Grammar are given at the bottom of every page, as these obstacles occur. At the end of this selection, thus arranged, and thus commented, a vocabulary is found in which *every word without exception*, whether proper or appellative, primitive or derivative, simple or modified, is fully analyzed, and its signification accurately explained.

Hence it is apparent, that if the meaning of every word simply, or of two or more combined into an idiom, be placed within the comprehension of the student, the sense of a whole paragraph or page, cannot remain for a long time obscure. These advantages will not, as many might, at one glance, suppose, offer unnecessary facilities to the learner. He cannot, unless it be through the medium of study and reflection conceive the meaning of any sentence, as it has, in no instance, been *conceived for him*. He may find facilities to attain this object soon and without despair, but it requires study and constant attention. Industry finds, in short, every incentive for its exercise, as no obstacles are presented which render it useless. The author may now speak with that confidence with which practical experience inspires, as this system has already been successfully applied to the French and Spanish languages.

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ELEMENTARY CATECHISM on the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, for the use of Schools. By **ARTHUR J. STANSBURY**. Price 37½ cents.

How small a portion of the citizens of this Republic have even a tolerable acquaintance with their own Constitution? It appears that this culpable want of acquaintance with what is of such deep interest to us all, is to be traced to the omission of an important part of what ought to be an American education, viz. the study of the civil institutions of our country. The foregoing work has been prepared with a view to such an experiment. It is written expressly for the use of boys, and it has been the aim and effort of the writer to bring down the subject

completely to a level with their capacity to understand it. Whether he has succeeded the trial must show. He has purposely avoided all abstruse questions, and has confined himself to a simple commonsense explanation of each article.

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This work is now used in the Boston Latin School.

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The first edition of the *Florula Bostoniensis* was published in 1814, for the use of a Botanical Class in this city. It was intended to contain intelligible descriptions of the more common and interesting plants found within a circuit of about ten miles around Boston. Its publication was at that time rendered necessary by the great deficiency of books relating to American plants, and by the difficulty of obtaining foreign works of a character suited to supply this deficiency. The edition now offered to the public contains about twice the number of plants which were included in the first edition. Many of the former descriptions have been enlarged or amended from re-examination of living plants, and many have been written out anew. Although the work more immediately applies to Boston and its environs, yet I have inserted in this edition all such plants as I have formerly collected and described in any part of the New England States. For the convenience of students a Glossary, explanatory of the technical terms used in the work, is added to this edition.

An ELEMENTARY COURSE of CIVIL ENGINEERING, translated from the French of M. I. SGANZIN, Inspector General of Bridges, Roads and Naval Depots, late Professor in the Royal Polytechnic School, Officer in the Legion of Honor, and Knight of the Royal Order of Saint Michael. From the third French edition, with Notes and Applications adapted to the United States. 1 vol. 8vo. With plates. Price \$2.00.

The object of the translator in presenting this work to the public is to do something to supply what seems to him a great deficiency in the books on practical science in this country. He is acquainted with no work in English, which contains within a small compass, and in a form intelligible to common readers, those elementary principles of Engineering, which relate to building in stone, brick, or wood, and making roads, bridges, canals, and rail ways. Nearly all the books to be found on these subjects are suited only to the professed Engineer, and are

either too voluminous, or too much involved in mathematical language to be accessible or intelligible to the greater part of learners and *practical mechanics*.

The work of SOANZIN, of which he now offers a translation, seemed better suited than any other to the object he had in view. It has long had a high reputation in France, and has been used as a text book in the department of Civil Engineering at the Royal Polytechnic School in Paris ever since it was written.

In its present form the translator hopes it will be found useful not only to the professed student of Civil Engineering, but to the *practical mechanic*, and all persons engaged in any kind of building, in forming a road or rail way or digging a canal.

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These Exercises, are carefully digested and arranged, so that the pupil learns how to manage one part of speech and one principle of Syntax, before he proceeds to others. The sentences illustrating each rule are distinctly classed, the difficulties which arise from the omission of a given point of speech or from a particular species of inversion, are separately pointed out and illustrated, and each important principle of Grammar thus becomes forcibly impressed on the youthful mind in association with several familiar examples.

From the American Journal of Education.

These Exercises will be found of great assistance in training children to accuracy and fluency in parsing. The language selected is mostly familiar; and the words of every lesson, therefore, are better adapted to the capacity and progress of young pupils, than is the case in exercise books which contain abstract sentiments and formal phraseology.

THE FOUR GOSPELS of the NEW TESTAMENT, in Greek, from the text of GRIESBACH, with a Lexicon in English, of all the words contained in them: designed for the use of schools. Price \$2.25.

Advertisement. This edition of the Four Gospels has been prepared in consequence of the new arrangement of the studies in Greek, preparatory to admission in the University at Cambridge. The Corporation have substituted the Boston edition of JACOB'S Greek Reader and the Four Gospels for the *Collectanea Græca Minora*, and the whole of the New Testament. It has been deemed expedient to publish a separate edition of the Gospels. The text used is that of GRIESBACH, with the omission of the marginal readings, as not being appropriate to a School Book. A Lexicon of all the words in the Four Gospels, prepared with great care by a gentleman highly qualified for the task, is subjoined. It is hoped that the execution of the work will be found such as to merit the approbation of instructors and render it useful to learners.

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At a meeting of the Corporation of Harvard College,
Voted, "That this work be made use of in examining candidates for admission into the University after the year 1826, instead of *Græca Minora*."

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Extracts from the North American Review. No. 52.

It is printed with great neatness, in a type of sufficient size, producing well defined, well filled, well rounded letters, such as the eye may dwell upon without pain or weariness. We are acquainted with no edition, which, as regards typography, the accuracy of the text, and the correctness of punctuation, we should believe, will be read with more satisfaction. We rejoice to find this edition of Virgil excluding the *order of construction*, or the *interpretation*, which has so long disfigured our school Virgil, and other Latin poets. This interpretation, and translations into English of similar demerit, have often been the miserable crutches by which boys have limped their weary way through the *Æneid*, wholly unsuspecting that they were in company with one of the greatest poets of ancient or modern times.

The notes are various in their kind; and not among the least frequent or useful are those of a philological character. The editor will not be accused of superfluity or prolixity in this part of his work; and his reasons for brevity are such as every person of similar experience will accept without hesitation.

National Gazette and Literary Register. July 13, 1837.

Mr. GOULD has rendered much service to the ends of classical education in this country, by his editions of Virgil and Adam's Latin Grammar, and his *Excerpta* from Ovid, with Notes and Questions. The Virgil, in particular, deserves to be widely known, from the peculiar correctness of the text, which is substantially Heyne's, the variations from that, the best extant, being slight, and such only as a careful collation of all the acknowledged authorities appeared to require.

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The questions are designed to direct the student's attention to the subjects of the notes, as well as to those of the text; for a knowledge of the characters here introduced will generally facilitate a proper understanding of all subsequent studies in Latin and Greek.

Extracts from the United States Review and Literary Gazette, for August, 1827.

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The Questions annexed are well adapted to direct the pupil's attention to what is most worthy of his notice, and thus to fix in his memory many important facts in ancient mythology, and history, and geography.

We cannot close our remarks without expressing our obligations to Mr. GOULD for this additional contribution to the cause of good learning. While we look not only with complacency, but with great satisfaction, upon the various useful enterprises that engage the busy world about us, we are delighted occasionally to greet the scholar, who comes to take the rising generation by the hand, and make them familiarly acquainted with the favorite poets of ancient times.

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In this edition a few notes have been added, particularly upon the most difficult part—the extracts from *Tyrtæus*. The text also has been diligently compared with the latest and best editions of the works, from which the extracts were made, belonging to the library of Harvard University; and a few new readings have been introduced, which throw light on obscure passages. It is hoped, therefore, that those who have heretofore used and approved the work, will be still better satisfied with it, now that it is more free from errors, and more easy and instructive to young students.

COLLECTANEA GRÆCA MAJORA. Ad usum Academicæ Juventutis accommodata; cum Notis philologicis, quas partim collegit partim scripsit ANDREAS DALZEL, A. M. &c. Editio quarta Americana, ex Auctoribus correctâ, prioribus emendatior, cum Notis aliquot interjectis. Cantabrigiæ, Mass. E prelo Universitatis. Sumptibus HILLIARD, GRAY et Soc. Bibliopolarum, Bostoniæ. 2 vols. 8vo. Price \$7.00.

Extracts from a Review of this Edition.

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Of all the editions which have thus far appeared in Great Britain or America, we do not hesitate to pronounce this to be the most correct. It exhibits the clearest marks of indefatigable diligence and conscientious accuracy on the part of its learned and unassuming editor. Instead of vague and indiscriminating praise, we will endeavor to explain its peculiar advantages. Our account will be a short one, though the labors which we commemorate extended through years.

The chief object of the American editor, Professor JOHN S. POPKIN of Cambridge, was to make the book a correct one. It had gone through so many editions,

and each new one had repeated so many of the errors of the last, and made so many of its own, that both the text and the notes had become very much disfigured. Not only accents and letters were often wanting, but words, and sometimes whole lines were omitted; especially in the notes. In the third American edition, these were in a good degree amended; in the fourth the same purpose has been most assiduously pursued. To do this the original sources of the notes and text were consulted, and these, together with other good editions of the several writers, were diligently compared. Not a few fractures and dislocations were repaired by means of an early edition of the *Collectanea*. When the sense was found broken and obscure, it appeared on examination that words, lines, and sometimes several lines had been omitted; particularly where a word was repeated at no great distance, the intervening words were sometimes passed over in printing.

We hope we have said enough to justify our preference of Professor *Porokin's* edition of the *Græca Majora* over any other. To give a more distinct idea of what he has accomplished, we venture to affirm, after a close computation which may be relied upon, that of errata in the copy greater and less, he has corrected as many as ten thousand. If after all his care and pains, he has made any or left any, they can be easily marked and corrected, as the present edition has been made on stereotyped plates. It was an undertaking of long and toilsome diligence to correct the press and the copy of a work of this kind, collected from so many sources, and referring to so many authorities.

Not less than five hundred volumes were of necessity consulted.

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To the Publishers.

I received a few days since your letter of inquiry concerning the "Epitome of Grecian Antiquities," and am happy in the opportunity of expressing an opinion of that little work.—While it was in progress the plan received my full approbation; and the diligence of the compiler in procuring and consulting all the proper authorities and the unusual care bestowed in superintending the publication led me to expect a well executed work. In this I have not been disappointed. *Porokin's Archæologia Græca* is voluminous and expensive, and the works of *Robinson* and *Bos* have not been re-published in this country. Some work of the kind is absolutely necessary for the classical student in every stage of his progress. In this state of things *Mr. CLEVELAND's* well digested manual supplies a deficiency and obviates an objection, which has heretofore existed, to making Grecian Antiquities a separate and particular study in our Academies and Classical Schools.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,

Professor at Dartmouth College.

In Press. GROVES'S GREEK LEXICON. A Greek and English Dictionary. By the Rev. *JOHN GROVES*. With additions, by the American editor.

The object of the compiler of this work (as stated in his Preface) was, to offer to the public a *Dictionary*, which young Greek scholars could use with ease and advantage to themselves; but sufficiently full to be equally serviceable as they advanced; a book, that would answer for School, for College, and more particularly for reading the New Testament and the Septuagint.

In the arrangement of the words, the alphabetical method has been adopted, as best suited to the capacity and diligence of the young learner. Immediately after each word is placed its form of declension or conjugation, together with any peculiarity attending it, such as the attic genitive of contracted nouns, the future or perfect of any dialect peculiar to certain verbs, &c. Next is placed the derivation or composition of the word. The English significations of the Greek word follow next. In this part two or three synonyms have been given for each signification. After the significations are subjoined any irregularities or varieties arising from dialect, &c. and some of the more difficult inflexions of each word are added. A considerable number of new words have been introduced. These consist of words occurring in the authors usually read, and in the Septuagint, which are not to be found in *Schrevelius*. They are also taken from the Greek tragedies now generally read at schools, and from elementary books latterly introduced. All the inflected parts of words which are in *Schrevelius* are to be found in this Dictionary, with many others. These consist of oblique cases of nouns, pronouns, and participles; of persons, tenses, moods, &c. of verbs. There is no English attached to these parts and inflexions, but a reference is given to the theme, where all the significations will be found. This part of the work has been particularly attended to

where it respects the New Testament; and thus the work will be useful both to beginners and to those persons who may wish to revive their knowledge of Greek, especially of the New Testament; they will also find in this Dictionary all the words occurring in the Septuagint. Every thing has been retrenched that did not coincide with the young scholar's capacity; and he has here given to him what he will notice at present, instead of what he may look for at a more advanced period of his studies; he has here laid before him what will be immediately useful, for what might be serviceable hereafter.

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Professor HEDGE made his Logic after twenty years experience in teaching the science. His object was to form a system adapted to the present improved state of intellectual philosophy. The Logics before in use were deficient in parts of primary importance. The instruction they furnish on the article of reasoning is almost exclusively confined to the principles of syllogism. They contain very little relating to moral evidence and those modes of reasoning by which the practical business of life is carried on. The success which has attended the sale of HEDGE'S Logic is ample proof that it is suited to the wants of the community. It has superseded those before used in most, if not all, the Colleges in New England and in several of those in the middle, southern, and western states. It is also extensively used in Academies and Schools of the higher order, in various parts of the United States. In the different editions this treatise has been carefully revised by the author, and in the fourth edition two chapters were added, containing the principles of controversy—and a body of rules for the interpretation of written documents.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY of the English Language, as improved by TODD, and abridged by CHALMERS, with WALKER'S Pronouncing Dictionary combined;—to which is added, WALKER'S KEY to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. Edited by JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, A. M., A. A. S., &c. 1 vol. 8vo. Price \$5.25.

This Dictionary comprises a complete reprint of Mr. Chalmers's Abridgment; Mr. Walker's Principles of English Pronunciation, his Pronunciation of all the words found in his Dictionary, together with his Critical Remarks on the pronunciation of particular words; and also Walker's Key entire.

It possesses the following advantages, not found in the three works above mentioned, of which it is chiefly composed.

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2. Words pronounced obsolete by Dr. Johnson or Mr. Todd, are so marked.

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4. Additional matter or remarks, etymological, critical, and explanatory, from Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd, are occasionally inserted.

5. To the many thousand words not found in Mr. Walker's Dictionary, the pronunciation has been given according to his Principles.

6. With regard to the Pronunciation of many words, respecting which other orthoepists differ from Walker, and he has neglected to exhibit this difference, the mode adopted by others is here given.

7. An Appendix, containing besides other matter, all the further additional words, (about one thousand,) inserted by Mr. Todd in his second edition, published in London in 1827.

8. Dr. Johnson's Preface to his folio edition, and Mr. Todd's Introduction.

9. An alphabetical list of the Authors referred to as authorities for the use of words, with the time specified when they flourished.

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ILLUSTRATIONS of PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY, with Descriptive Letter Press. By JAMES PAXTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 1 vol. 8vo. Price \$2.75.

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Preface to the Second Edition.

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The Latin Reader, which is here published, was compiled by Professor FREDERIC JACOBS, of Gotha, who having long been engaged in the cares of instruction and the pursuits of a scholar, is in every respect qualified to make judicious selections for the purposes of teaching.

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Dictionaries in common use; and that equivocal words have been marked with accents in the usual way, and speeches distinguished from the narrative by inverted commas.

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The sale of the former editions of this work has encouraged the editor to offer the public another, containing, as he would hope, some valuable improvements.

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As many scholars never use any other than the cheap editions of the Grammar, it is certainly important that such an abridgment should contain, if possible, all the necessary rudiments.

There is, among some, a disposition to abandon Murray entirely, and adopt divisions and arrangements altogether new. Every new system will, without doubt, present some new and valuable views. But whether, upon the whole, any single system can at present be found, more scientific, or affording greater facilities in learning to speak and write our language correctly, is greatly to be doubted.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I have examined, with some attention, the third edition of an Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, published by HILLIARD, GRAY, & Co. Having, for a considerable time, used the former editions of the same work, I was, in some measure, prepared to appreciate this. The lessons in parsing are well chosen and the arrangement of them a valuable improvement. The NEW SYSTEM of QUESTIONS has long been a *desideratum* in an introduction to the English Grammar, and seems perfectly to answer the end designed. In short, I regard this little book as a highly valuable acquisition to our schools; far preferable to any work of the kind that has come under my observation, and am persuaded that your labor in this department of early science will meet all the encouragement you can desire.

I am, Sir, &c.

ORANGE CLARK, *Principal*
of the Portsmouth Lyceum.

Portsmouth, June 13th, 1827.

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The work is accompanied by twelve very beautiful lithographic engravings; and its entire execution is characterized by neatness and precision.

In conclusion, we would only remark, that it has fully answered the expectations we had formed of it, from a knowledge of the high attainments of its author, and that, in our opinion, it constitutes by far the most valuable treatise that can be put into the hands of a person just commencing this delightful study. To those who are acquainted with Mr. NUTTALL's former productions, it need not be mentioned, that his style is simple, condensed, and highly perspicuous; precisely what a style ought to be in all works of a similar nature.—*American Journal of Science and Arts*.

The NATIONAL READER; a Selection of Exercises in Reading and Speaking, designed to fill the same place in the Schools of the United States, that is held in those of Great Britain by the compilations of Murray, Scott, Enfield, Mylius, Thompson, Erving, and others. By

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Our limits do not permit us even to make extracts from the highly favorable notices which have been taken of the National Reader by the *Christian Intelligencer* and *Eastern Chronicle* of Maine, the *Courier*, *Statesman*, and *Galaxy* of Boston, the *Troy Sentinel*, the *Western Monthly Review*, for Oct. 1827, and the *Statesman*, *Daily Advertiser*, *Albion*, *Morning Courier*, *Mirror*, and other journals of New York.

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The basis of the work is SCHREVELIUS's well known Lexicon; which, on the whole, in the present state of Greek studies in this country, was thought preferable to any other manual adapted to the use of schools. Schrevelius's work was more particularly intended for the Old and New Testaments, Homer, Hesiod, Musæus, Theognis, Pythagoras, and other Gnostic Authors, Isocrates, Æsop, &c.; the author also made use of Portus's Ionic and Doric Lexicons and the Lexicon to Pindar and the other Lyric poets. It was published several times on the continent of Europe during the author's life; and within that period was also republished in England by Hill, who enlarged it considerably, more particularly with words from the New Testament, the Septuagint, and the principal poets and orators, as well as the school books of the day. Besides the editorial labor bestowed upon it in England, it has received improvements in France, where a valuable edition of it was published in 1779 by the celebrated scholar Vauvilliers. Of the other editions, we have before us the Italian one in folio, and a German one, reprinted from the Paris copy, at Vienna in 1822, under the editorial superintendence of Kritsch; who justly observes, that the Lexicon, as now published, is very different from the ancient editions both in copiousness and explanations; and, in its present state it may with propriety be recommended to the student in Greek literature. The signi-

scations given in this work are more copious than the Latin ones of Schrevelius. It has been the intention of the editors, that the work should comprehend all the words which are to be found in Professor Dalzel's *Collectanea Majora and Minora*, Jacob's Greek Reader, and the other books now studied in our schools and other seminaries of learning.

The improvements made upon the common Schrevelius, in the present edition will amount to not less than *ten thousand new articles* and very numerous additions to the original articles of the work.

The explanations of the uses of the *prepositions* and *articles*, which were the subject of particular attention in the former edition, have been still further improved in the present one. Another improvement (and one which was not adopted in any edition of Schrevelius till after this work was begun) is the marking of the *quantities* of the doubtful vowels; and in the present edition this has been more minutely attended to than in the former.

During the progress of the work almost all the Greek Lexicons extant have been occasionally consulted. Those which have been most constantly resorted to are—Schneider's admirable *Griechisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* (or Greek and German Dictionary) and the Greek and German Lexicon of Riemer, who has added much new and valuable matter to Schneider's labors; Planche's excellent *Dictionnaire Grec-François*;—Donnegan's *New Greek and English Lexicon*, the basis of which is Schneider's;—Jones's *Greek and English Lexicon*, and the improved edition of Hedericus; and, for the Scripture words, Schleusner's well known Lexicon and Wahl's *Greek and English Lexicon* by Mr. Robinson. Besides these aids, as much use, as was practicable in a work of this size, has been made of the labors of eminent critics and commentators on the Greek Classics.

PHÆDRI FABULÆ EXPURGATÆ. Accedunt Tractatus de versu Iambico, Nōtulæ Anglicæ et Questiones. In usum Scholæ Bostoniensis. Price 62½ cents.

Phædrus comes strongly recommended to the study of the young. He has clothed the most beautiful of Æsop's fables in an elegant, pure, and simple style. With the interest of the Fable he has united the graces of poetry, and the graver wisdom of philosophy. His writings are eminently pleasing and manly; and he has succeeded beyond most authors in what he states to be his design, at once to *amuse* and to *instruct*. In the present edition, the text has been carefully corrected, according to the best texts, the Notes are very full, containing a good deal of Mythological and Historical matter together with Questions annexed. But the most important improvement is the attention devoted to *Iambic Versæ*. This measure, a favorite in the English as well as in the Latin and Greek languages, has been hitherto strangely neglected in our schools. It was thought, that in publishing an edition of Phædrus, one of the best and easiest specimens of Iambic writers, a favorable opportunity was offered for introducing the study of this elegant and popular measure, and of course an insight into all the Latin and Greek Tragedy and Comedy. Accordingly some few, but comprehensive remarks on Iambics have been subjoined including a scale of feet adapted to Phædrus; and the Notes have been interspersed with explanations of all the difficult lines. The work is prepared and printed according to the plan of Gould's *Virgil* and *Ovid*, particularly for the use of the Boston Public Latin School.

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Extract from the Preface.

The want of rules for composition, so essential in rhetoric, has been supplied in this edition from the best source—BLAIR's Lectures: and what was deficient even in these has been furnished from Prof. WARD's Lectures on Oratory:—so that with the original matter on the elegant pronunciation of words, on accent, emphasis, and inflexion of voice, and the proper pronunciation of the figures of rhetoric, it is presumed the present work is the most perfect of its kind in the language.

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The basis of the divisions which are found in this edition is the Greek Testament edited by Knapp.

The PHILOSOPHY of NATURAL HISTORY, by WILLIAM SMELLIE, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh. With an Introduction and various Additions and Alterations, intended to adapt it to the present state of knowledge; by JOHN WARE, M. D. Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Second edition. Price \$2.25.

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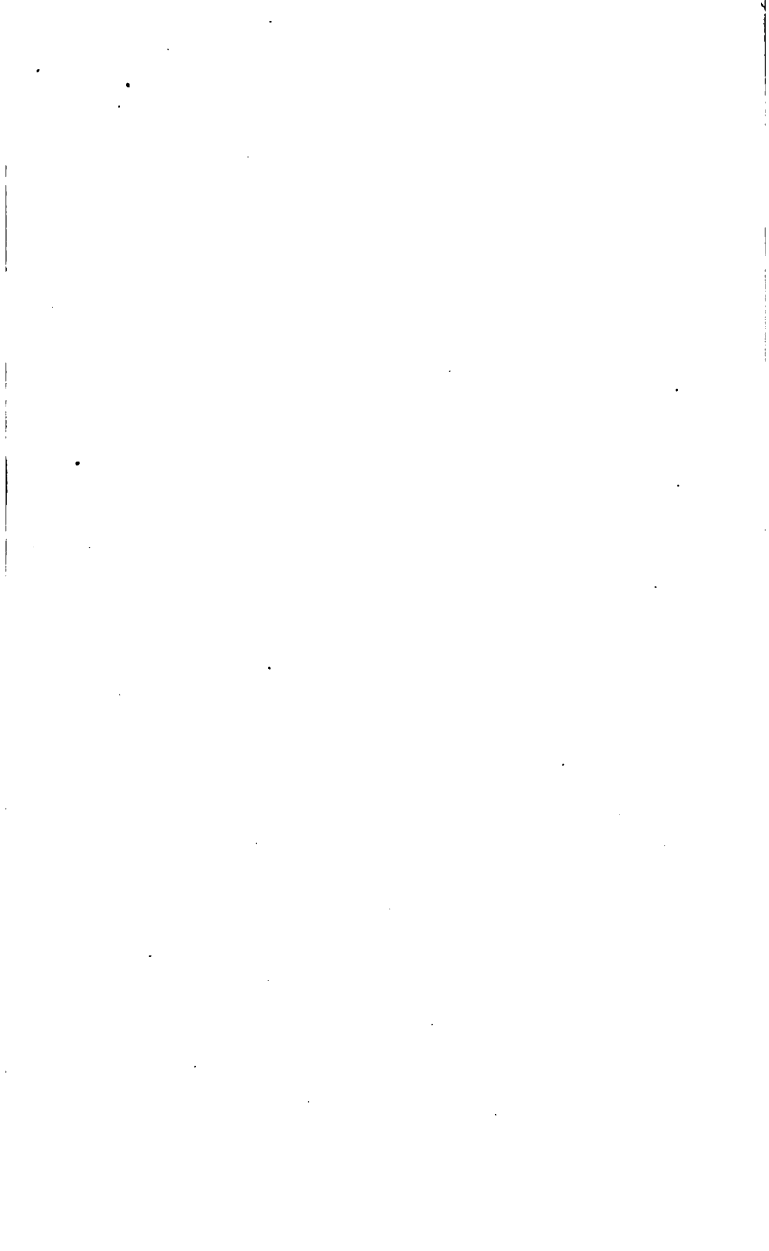
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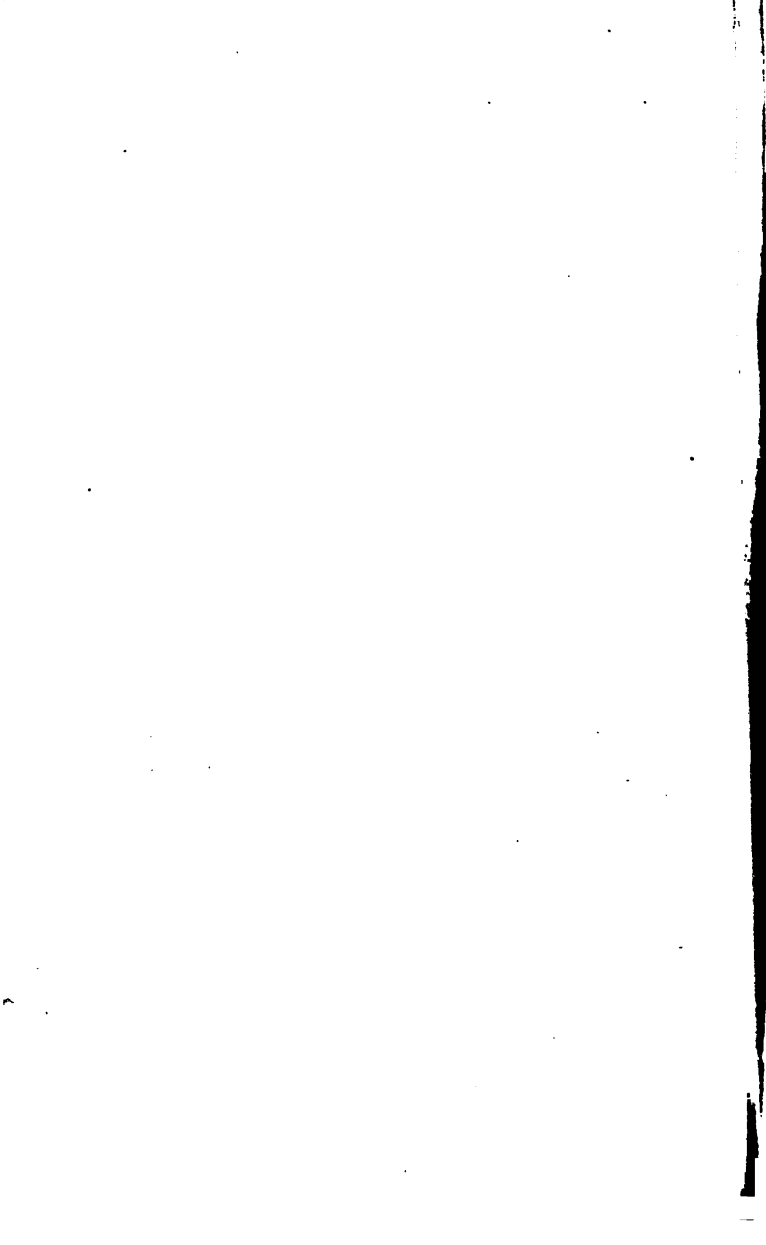
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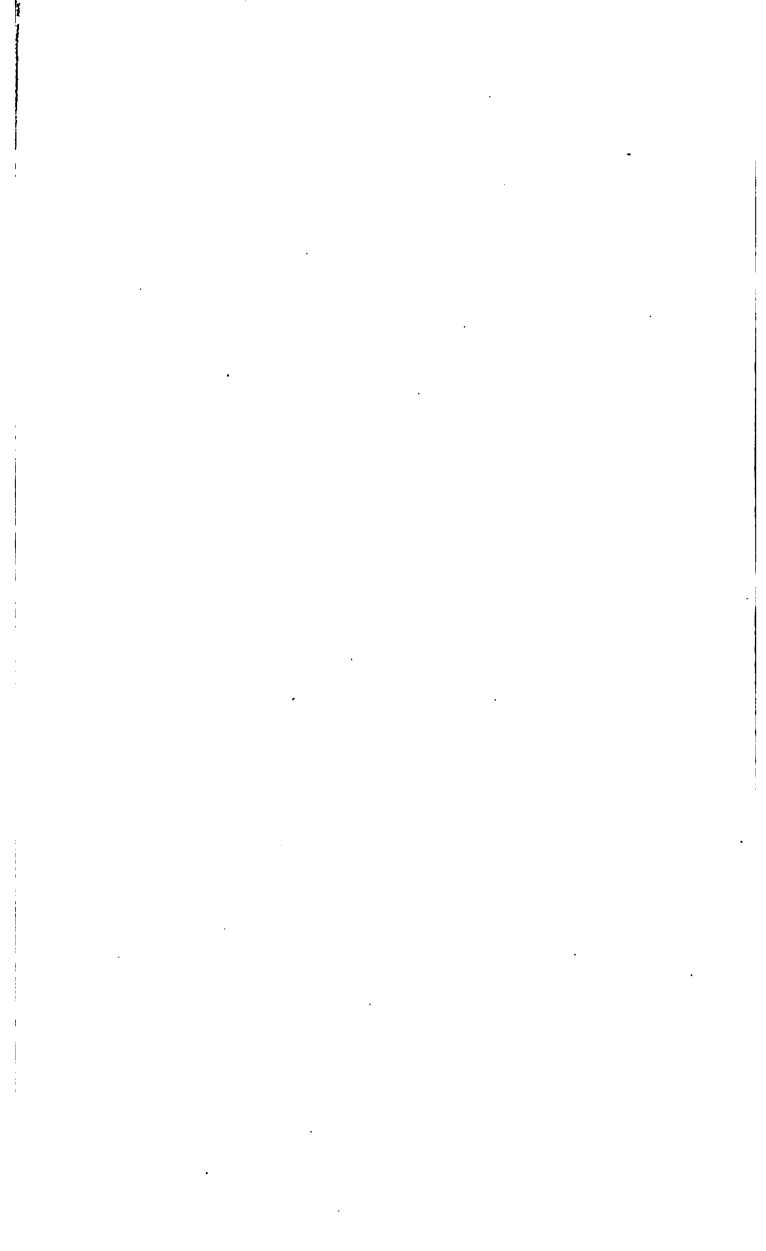
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